The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

Execution of the Assassins of Prince Michael of Servia.

The Winners of the Goodwood Races.

Proclamation Declaring the Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment.

Message of Gov. Brownlow to the Tennessee Legislature.

SERVIA.

The Murderers of Prince Michael to be Immediately Executed.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 28.

Dispatches from Belgrade report that the Court has pronounced sentence of death against one of the accomplices in the murder of Prince MICHAEL. The execution of the murderers and their accomplices will take place forthwith. Measures of severity are threatened against Prince KARAGEORGEWICH, and in his absence against his Secretary.

The Assassins of Prince Michael Shot.

VIENNA, July 28—Evening.

A dispatch from Belgrade says the assassins of Prince MICHAEL have been shot.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Seizure of the British Ship Tornado by the Spanish Government—Queen Victoria's Tour.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

Lord STANLEY last night informed the House of Commons that the decisions of the lower Spanish Courts, establishing the legality of the seizure of the *Tornado*, have been confirmed by the Supreme Court of Justice, the highest tribunal in Spain. Lord STANLEY made no disclosures as to what action the Government of Great Britain would take in view of this adverse decision.

The *Court Circular* announces that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA will leave England on the 5th of August, going first to Paris, whence she will make a tour through France, Switzerland and Germany. It is expected that the Queen will return to England about the 1st of September.

The Goodwood Races.

GOODWOOD, Tuesday, July 28.

The Goodwood races commenced to-day. The weather was bright and sunny, but clouds of dust rendered the scene rather uncomfortable to the immense crowd which gathered to witness the events upon the card. The turf, too, was in bad order in consequence of the long drought which has prevailed.

The first race was for the Craven Stakes, of five sovereigns each, with fifty added; distance one mile and a quarter; and was won by Lord STAMFORD's three-year old b. c. *Charnwood*, by *Newcastle*, out of *Cassidia*; Lord JERSEY's six-year old b. h. *Vespasian*, by *Newminster*, out of *Vesta*, second, and Mr. J. JOHNSTONE's four-year old ch. c. *Mandrake*, by *Weatherbit*, out of *Mandragora*, third. The betting before the race was three to two against *Charnwood*, four to one against *Vespasian*, and four to one against *Mandrake*.

The next race was for the Lavant stakes of fifty sovereigns, thirty forfeit, for two years old colts, to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 118 pounds. Owner of second horse to receive back his stakes, half mile, (thirty-three subscribers.)

This race was won by the Duke of Beaufort's three years old b. f. *Heather Bell* by *Dundee*, out of *Mountain Maid*, (formerly owned by Mr. W. S. CRAWFORD ;) Prince D. SOLTY KOFF's two years old br. c. *Badsworth* by *Carnival*, out of *Berezina*, was second. The betting before the race was five to one against the winner, and two to one against *Badsworth*. Six horses ran.

The Rous stakes of twenty sovereigns each, half forfeit, for three years old colts, to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 119 pounds, with penalties and allowances, one mile (eight subscribers.)

This race was a walk over by HODGMAN's three years old br. c. *Paul Jones*, by *Buccaneer* out of *Queen of the Gypsies*.

The Gratwick Stakes of 100 sovereigns each subscription, half forfeit, for colts to carry 122 pounds, and fillies 117 pounds; owner of second horse to receive 200 sovereigns out of the stakes, and the third to save his stake. One-half mile. (Twenty-three subscribers.)

This race was won by Mr. SAVILLE's three-year-old ch. f. by *Parmeson*, out of *Lady Blanche*, by *Voltigeur*. The Duke of Beaufort's three-year-old b. c. *Herald*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Palm*, was second; *Phœbus* was third. The betting before the race was five to one against the *Blanche* filly, two to one against *Herald*, and two to one against *Phœbus*. Five horses ran.

The Stewards' Cup, (handicap,) value 300 sovereigns, by subscription of ten sovereigns, with 100 added, penalties and allowances, three-quarters of a mile, was won by Mr. HODGMAN's three-year-old br. f. *Vex*, by *Vedette*, out of *Flying Dutchman*. Mr. J. JOHNSTONE's three-year-old b. c. *Mercury*, by *Lambton*, out of *Starlight*, was second; and Capt. CHRISTIE's six-year-old b. m. *Salliet*, by *Trumpeter*, out of *Loo*, was third.

The betting before the race was eight to one against *Vex*, fourteen to one against *Mercury*, and twenty to one against *Salliet*. Twenty-two horses ran.

It will be found, on examining the terms required from horses running in the English races, that not only do the horses carry greater weights for age than is required in American races, but almost uniformly there is second money to run for besides the principal stakes, and in very many races the owner of third horse receives back his stake. This arrangement results in larger fields of horses running, and in the races being contested to the end for first, second and third places, and even for a good fourth, fifth and sixth position among those not placed by the judges, the consequence being increasing interest in the running and speculation in the betting ring, both by spectators and turfmen.

Parliament and George Francis Train—The Bribery Bill Passed in the House of Lords.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—evening.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. REARDON, member for Athlone, moved for a Committee to inquire whether the arrest and imprisonment of GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN for debt was legal. He thought the step was taken for political causes, and that it was illegal and unjustifiable.

The motion was not seconded, and was consequently lost.

In reply to a question by Mr. BENTINCK, member for Whitehaven, Mr. SCLATER BOOTH said the Government had thanked the Philadelphia Library for the gift of a State paper of much value, and that the letters on the subject would be submitted to the House of Commons.

In the House of Lords the Bribery bill was passed in committee, and the Government bill for the purchase of the telegraph wires received its final passage.

Monuments to Lord Brougham and Prof. Faraday.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

The propriety of erecting monuments in Westminster Abbey in memory of the late Lord BROUGHAM and Prof. FARADAY is widely canvassed here, and the proposition has been warmly advocated in and out of Parliament.

FRANCE.

Return of the Prince Napoleon.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 28.

Prince NAPOLEON has returned to Paris from his tour to the East.

A New French Loan to be Negotiated.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

It is rumored that a new French loan is about be placed in the market.

GERMANY.

The Grand Ducal Government of Hesse Ratifies the Naturalization Treaty.

DARMSTADT, Tuesday, July 28.

A naturalization treaty has been concluded between the Grand Ducal Government of Hesse and the United States. It is precisely similar to that negotiated with the North German Confederation, except that a protocol is added to explain the doubtful passages.

Mr. BANCROFT, the American Minister has gone to Stuttgard to open negotiations for a treaty with the Government of Wurtemburg.

SPAIN.

Vigorous Measures Adopted to Prevent Revolutionary Risings.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

Advices from Spain report that the Government has distributed troops throughout the Province of Catalonia, and that under the operation of martial law, and through the efficiency of flying columns of military, all attempts to a rising have been repressed.

CENTRAL ASIA.

Peace Proclaimed between Russia and Bokhara.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28.

The reports are confirmed that peace has been concluded by Russia with Bokhara.

It is said that the Russian commander in Bokhara has prohibited trade between Bokhara and India.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Singular Conduct of the Tribes at Fort Larned—More Hostilities Anticipated.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 28.

A letter from Ellsworth, Kansas, dated the 23d inst., says the Indian question has assumed a new phase. All the tribes that were at Fort Larned have left, and no one knows where they have gone. Small parties are met by persons coming in from the Plains, but they hold no communication with the whites, which is a sign that they mean mischief. The opinion prevails that they have gone South with their women and children, and that they will soon swarm on the railroad line and routes traversed by trains with a hostile purpose. Reports daily arrive of their killing people and robbing trains. Gen. SULLY is still at Fort Larned, and has ordered the troops in his department to concentrate on the line of the Arkansas River. Fort Searah will be fully garrisoned, and other preparations made to meet any emergencies that may arise.

A gentleman just from Utah tells the Macon *Telegraph* that the military authorities suppress the facts upon the Indian frontier. The country swarms with hostile warriors—one chief alone having fourteen tribes, numbering in all twenty to twenty-five thousand warriors. He says the track of the Pacific Railroad, westward, has not advanced an inch in the past six weeks, and the laborers were surprised and scalped, sometimes fifty a day, before they quit new track laying. Since then they have gone back and employed themselves in relaying the temporary and imperfect track in the rear. All appearances promise a very long, expensive and bloody war with the Indians, before the work can be successfully prosecuted.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 28.

A letter dated Fort Buford, July 17, says the Indian Commissioners made a treaty at Fort Hawley with the Gros-Ventre Indians, and were waiting the arrival of the Yellow Stone Sioux for a like purpose. The Gros-Ventres have agreed to make a settlement and accept a reservation in the Milk River country, to keep peace with the whites and all the Indian tribes save the Pagons and Blackfeet. With these tribes they are determined to make their own terms.

Militia Drill for the Championship—Boston against New-York.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The Montgomery Light Guard, Capt. FINAN, of the Ninth Regiment, accompanied by Gilmore's Band, left to-night by the Newport route for New-York. The Montgomerys are matched to drill with the Webster Guard, of the Twelfth New-York Regiment, on Thursday afternoon in Tompkins-square for the champion flag. Several officers who served through the war with the gallant Ninth, including Col. QUINCY and Lieut.-Col. MAHAN, accompany the corps on the excursion.

MARTIN DAILY and TIMOTHY SHEHON are under arrest for causing the death of THOMAS MCMAHAN. The parties were working together, bricklaying and plastering, and had a fight, resulting in the death of MCMAHAN.

The Baltimore Flood—Aid to the Sufferers—Great Expense to the City.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, July 28.

The City Council last evening voted $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by flood; $150,000 to repair the streets and bridges, and $20,000 for clearing away the sand and rubbish. The Council also adopted a resolution of thanks to GEORGE W. CHILDS, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, for his contribution, $1,000, in aid of the sufferers, the check for which was received by the Mayor to-day.

The Board of Trade are now holding a meeting to adopt measures in aid of the suffering. Many families are entirely destitute and homeless, and are living temporarily in the engine houses of the Fire Department.

Railroad Convention at Rutland, Vt.

RUTLAND, Vt., Tuesday, July 28.

A large and enthusiastic convention in favor of the Portland and Rutland Railroad was held at this place to-day. Gov. JOHN B. PAGE presided, with a Vice-President from each of the several towns interested. Gen. PETER T. WASHBURNE, of Woodstock, ably addressed the Convention in reference to the proposed railroad, and the objects of the International Convention at Portland next week.

JOHN CAIN, Esq., presented a series of resolutions pledging the people of this section to the building of the Woodstock and Rutland Railroad.

The Convention was also addressed by J. J. R. Randall, John Cain, Esq., Col. W. G. Veazey, Hon. S. M. Dorr, Hon. D. S. Nicholson and Henry Clark.

A delegation of twenty of the leading business men of Rutland and vicinity were appointed to attend the International Convention at Portland on the 4th of August.

TENNESSEE.

The Extra Session of the Legislature—Gov. Brownlow's Message.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Tuesday, July 28.

GOV. BROWNLOW's message was read in the Legislature this morning.

In stating the reasons which prompted him to call the Legislature together, he says the action of that body last Winter left him without authority to employ the militia, and he accordingly paid and disbanded those in service; that members had been told by the Conservatives that there was no use for the military—that all would be quiet in the State; but at that time rebel paroled soldiers were forming themselves into secret bands to overthrow the State Government and carry the Presidential election. He stated that he regarded those bands as murderers and robbers, and recommends the Legislature to declare them outlaws, punishable with death wherever found. He calls on the members who have been insisting upon his calling out the militia for their protection to pass the necessary laws and give him sufficient clerical force to carry out his orders, and the money necessary to defray the expenses and to pay whatever force may be needed, and says he intends the responsibility shall rest with the Legislature and not with the Executive Department. If the military force is ordered, laws must be passed to protect them in all proper acts while on duty. Should the Legislature prefer some other party to have charge of the militia he would stand aside.

GOV. BROWNLOW calls attention to the financial condition of Tennessee, and recommends that a special committee be appointed to investigate the conspiracy which prevented the payment of the July interest. In conclusion, he says: "I have been appealed to by prominent men, of both political parties, to urge upon you the propriety of removing the political disability formerly imposed upon a large class of rebels. The conduct of that class of people has been, and is still such that I do not feel justified in making this recommendation. They have a military organization in this State whose avowed object is to trample the laws under foot, and force the party in power to enfranchise themselves and their sympathizers. I cannot satisfy myself by yielding to this request, accompanied by threats of violence. If the members of the General Assembly are alarmed for their personal safety, and feel disposed to sue for peace upon terms proposed by an armed mob, they will, of course, take a different view of the subject. Any recommendation of this kind, if made at all, should be made at a regular and not at a called session of your body, and whether such recommendation and corresponding action thereupon shall be deemed wise at your adjourned meeting in November next, can then be more safely determined, by strictly observing the conduct of the unreconstructed Kuklux rebels, and their sympathizing supporters, between this time and that."

The Pacific Railroad—Heavy Mortgage on the Missouri Branch.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Tuesday, July 28.

A mortgage on the Missouri Pacific Railroad for $7,000,000 has been filed in the County Recorder's office. This mortgage is to secure the bonds issued by the Company to pay the five millions purchase money for the road, under the legislative act of last Winter, and $1,500,000 of bonds—known as the Dresden bonds—given some time ago, for work on that part of the road west of Dresden; and the remainder is to be applied to change the gauge of the road so as to conform with the Kansas Pacific Railway, and place the road in complete and effective working order. The amount of the purchase money will probably be paid in Missouri State bonds, which will reduce the State debt to that amount. The mortgage is in favor of URIEL A. MURDOCK, JAMES PUNNETT and LUTHER C. CLARK. The bonds are to run twenty years, are payable in gold at New-York, and bear six per cent. interest. The stamp on the mortgage amounted to $7,000.

The Louisiana Legislature.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 28.

In the debate in the Senate yesterday on the resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the action of the Board of Registration created by the Convention, the lie was passed.

A. L. LEE, a member of the House from St. Barnard Parish, and editor and proprietor of the New-Orleans *Republican*, is appointed State Printer, and the *Republican* is designated as the official journal of the State and the City and Parish of Orleans, under the Printing bill just passed.

Gov. WARMOUTH yesterday vetoed the joint resolution requesting the General of the armies to furnish troops to the civil authorities. The Governor instructed the Senate that the law in the case requires application to be made to the President and not to the General of the armies. The veto was sustained. To-day the same bill was introduced and amended in accordance with the information furnished by the Governor, and passed by the Senate under a suspension of the rules.

The South Carolina Legislature—Democratic Ratification Meeting.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, July 28.

There was nothing done in the Legislature to-day.

The election of a Chief and two associate Justices will take place to-morrow. Two Ex-Federal officers and one Carolinian will probably be elected.

A great Democratic torchlight demonstration took place to-night. The town was illuminated, and speeches were made by Gens. WADE HAMPTON, HERSHOW, CHESTNUT, MCGOWAN, and other distinguished speakers.

Reception of Senator Hendricks at Indianapolis, Ind.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Tuesday, July 28.

Senator HENDRICKS arrived here from Washington this evening, and his reception was one of the most imposing political demonstrations that has transpired here for years, and formally opens the campaign of 1868 on the part of the Democracy of Indiana. On his arrival at the Union depot a national salute was fired, and Mr. HENDRICKS was escorted by a large torchlight procession, with the usual accompaniment of music and fireworks, to the Court House square, where he was welcomed by Hon. J. E. MCDONALD in a brief but appropriate speech, to which Mr. HENDRICKS responded at length.

An Important Trust Case Decided in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Tuesday, July 28.

The case of N. F. DEERING, surviving trustee, against the heirs of the Commodore Preble estate, was decided yesterday, in the Supreme Court, in favor of the respondents, releasing from trust nearly $1,000,000. NATHAN WEBB was counsel for the complainant, and Gens. JAMES D. FESSENDEN and FRANK FESSENDEN for the respondents.

The Body of Samuel H. Nicholson Not Found.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Tuesday, July 28.

The report in circulation that the body of SAMUEL H. NICHOLSON had been found proves to be incorrect. There is as yet no tidings of the missing man.

Gen. Halleck to Visit Sitka.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Monday, July 27.

Gen. HALLECK and staff will sail on July 29 for Sitka, for the purpose of inspecting the military posts of Alaska, and will be absent several weeks.

The Caulkers' Strike in Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 28.

The caulkers here are on a strike for eight hours.

The Steamer Norman Run Ashore.

BOSTON, Tuesday, July 28.

The steamer *Norman*, Capt. CROWELL, from Boston for Philadelphia, struck on the eastern end of Hedge Fence, Vineyard Sound, at 5 o'clock this morning, during a thick fog. She expects to get off at high water this evening; if not, she will discharge cargo into lighters, which are already alongside. The vessel remains tight and lies on an even keel.

THE TURF.

Opening of the Fall Racing at the Buffalo Driving Park.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 28.

The members of the Buffalo Driving Park Association pride themselves to-day on the success of the Fall opening of the third annual Fair. The track was in splendid condition, and a gentle lake breeze toned down the atmosphere to a most delightful temperature. About five thousand persons were present at the opening, among whom were the *élite* of the city and surrounding country. Many of the private turnouts were superb. The private stands occupied by ladies and children presented a brilliant exhibition of beautiful women and taste in dress. Visitors from abroad express themselves more than delighted with the general arrangements of the Association and the excellent order maintained.

The first race to-day was for a purse of $600, free to all horses that have never beaten three minutes previous to June 1, 1868; $400 to the first, $125 to the second, and $75 to the third; mile heats, best three in five in harness. Eleven horses were entered, but only ten started. The following were the entries: S. P. DORSEY named PARKS' *Gold Dust*; W. STEWART named *Gold Leaf*; J. H. HARBECK named *Surprise*; THOS. LEE named *Royal George*; SIMON JAMES named *Mickey Free*; T. LIVINGSTON named *Brown Mare*; M. C. CAVANAUGH named *John Briggs*; FRANK WEBB named *Prairie Boy*; J. D. AMES named *Toronto Chief*; G. H. RISLEY named *Risley Mare*; ALDEN GOLDSMITH named *Huntress*.

Surprise, after a close contest, took the first, second and fourth heats. *Huntress* took third heat. *Gold Leaf* came in third in the race. Time—2:36, 2:34, 2:36½, 2:34¼.

The second race was for a purse of $1,000, free for all horses that have never beaten 2:37 previous to June 1, 1868: $700 to first, $200 to second, and $100 to third; mile heats, best three in five, in harness. Eleven entries were booked. For this race ten started. The following constituted the entries: JOHN HORTON named *General Love*; L. L. DORSEY named *Rosa Gold Dust*; BUDD DOBLE named *Kumewaha*; E. SCOTT named *General Scott*; M. BODEN named *Micon Perry*; WALTER HARRIS named *Springville Chief*; BENHAM & Co., named *Henry*; OLIVER named *Bay Gelding*; L. E. WOOD named *Union Jack*; A. G. CORLEY named *Sir John*, and O. TELLER named *Billy Barrs*.

Micon Perry won the purse easily in three straight heats. *Henry* was second, and *Sir John* third. Time—2:28¼, 2:30, 2:29.

Every train of cars and steamer arriving in the city bring visitors to witness the great trot for the $10,000 purse to-morrow.

The Georgia Legislature—No Choice of Senators.

ATLANTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 28.

No choice has yet been made of United States Senators. In the Senate, to-day, the vote stood: For the long term—A. H. Stephens, 15; Joe Brown, 24; scattering, 4. For the short term—Blodgett, 16; Miller, 13; scattering, 12. In the House the vote stood: For the long term—Brown, 78; Stephens, 81; Joshua Hill, 10. For the short term—Blodgett, 57; Miller, 80; scattering, 31.

The Senate refused to concur in the House resolution instructing the Governor to notify civil officers of the cessation of military rule in Georgia.

A resolution was offered in the House, that as no elections were held in the counties of Irwin and Telfair, and those counties are not represented in the Legislature, that the Governor be requested to order elections in the same in order to bring them into the Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A resolution approving the Amnesty Proclamation, and thanking the President, was not acted upon.

The Alabama Legislature.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Tuesday, July 28.

It has been raining slightly for a day or two. Farmers are complaining of having too much.

In the Senate to-day the majority of the Committee on Disabilities reported in favor of removing all disabilities. The minority report favors removing the disabilities only from those who show themselves deserving of it.

The House had a resolution before it fixing the pay at the rates presented in the Code. It is the same as the last Legislature received.

A militia bill was presented to-day.

The Common Carrier bill, punishing railroads, &c., for making distinction on account of color, was made the special order for Wednesday next.

The Legislature will probably take a recess on the 5th of August until November.

It is strongly urged by many members to pass a bill authorizing this Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. If this is done it secures the State to GRANT and COLFAX.

Suits Commenced Against Gen. Butler—Woolley Demands $100,000 for False Imprisonment.

BALTIMORE, Md., Tuesday, July 28.

Writs from the Superior Court of Baltimore City, in two suits, were served on Gen. BUTLER as he passed through Baltimore last evening—one a suit for false imprisonment by W. W. WOOLLEY, of Cincinnati, who lays his damages at $100,000; and another by KIMBERLY BROS., of Baltimore, to recover $13,000, alleged to have been extorted from them by Gen. BUTLER when commanding at Fort Monroe.

Shooting Affray at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 28.

This afternoon, as L. H. COE was passing the house of JOHN HOYT, near Elmwood Cemetery, he was attacked by HOYT and his son. COE, being armed with a shot-gun, fired on young HOYT, killing him. He then fired at the elder HOYT, wounding him severely. COE then came to the city and gave himself up to arrest, and then gave bail in $20,000 and was released. He stated that the HOYTS had frequently threatened to kill him.

Republican Torchlight Procession in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 28.

The first torchlight procession of the campaign took place in this city to-night. About two hundred and fifty of the Grant and Colfax Clubs paraded the streets with torches, lights, transparencies and music.

Sailing of the Star of the Union from Havana.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 28.

The steamer *Star of the Union* sailed to-day for Philadelphia with twenty passengers and 300 boxes sugar.

The Cole-Hiscock Murder Case.

ALBANY, N. Y., Tuesday, July 28.

Judge HOGEBOOM has decided to hear the arguments in the Cole-Hiscock case, on the writ of *habeas corpus*, at his Chambers, in Hudson, next Saturday morning.

Arrest in Boston for Passing Counterfeit Money.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday, July 28.

A. G. CAREW and R. C. EDWARDS were held for trial to-day in $5,000 each, charged with passing counterfeit bills on the Market National and Redwood National Banks of New-York.

Accident to a Conservative Meeting in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, July 28.

At a Conservative flag-raising this afternoon, the speakers platform fell, seriously injuring several persons.

New Cotton in Texas.

HOUSTON, Texas, Tuesday, July 28.

The first bale of new cotton arrived to-day from M. J. DUKE, Grimes County. It weighed 408 pounds, is classed good middling, and was sold to L. W. HOUSE, who shipped it to New-York.

THE SOUTH.

Some of the Military Districts Abolished—Reorganization of the Remainder.

The following was issued this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, July 28, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 55.—The following orders from the War Department, which have been approved by the President, are published for the information of the Government, of the army, and of all concerned:

The Commanding Generals of the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Military Districts, having officially reported that the States of Arkansas, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida and Alabama have fully complied with the acts of Congress known as the Reconstruction acts, including the act passed in 1868, entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress," and the act passed June 25, 1868, entitled "An act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," and that consequently so much of the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto as provide for the organization of military districts subject to the military authority of the United States as herein provided, has become inoperative in said States, and that the Commanding-Generals have ceased to exercise in said States the military powers conferred by said acts of Congress, therefore the following changes will be made in the organization and commands of military districts and geographical departments: The Second and Third Military Districts having ceased to exist, the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida will constitute the Department of the South, Maj.-Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE to command, headquarters at Atlanta, Ga.

Second—The Fourth Military District will now consist only of the State of Mississippi, and will continue to be commanded by Brevet Major Gen. A. C. GILLEM.

Third—The Fifth Military District will now consist of the State of Texas, and will be commanded by Brevet Major-Gen. J. J. REYNOLDS, headquarters at Austin, Texas.

Fourth—The States of Louisiana and Arkansas will constitute the Department of Louisiana. Brevet Major-Gen. L. H. ROUSSEAU is assigned to the command. Headquarters at New-Orleans, La. Until the arrival of Gen. ROUSSEAU at New-Orleans, Brevet Major-Gen. BUCHANAN will command the Department. Brevet Major-Gen. GEORGE CROOKE is assigned, according to his brevet of Major-General, to the command of the Department of the Columbia, in place of Gen. ROUSSEAU, relieved.

Sixth—Brevet Major-Gen. E. R. S. CANBY is reassigned to the command of the Department of Washington.

Seventh—Brevet Major-Gen. EDWARD HATCH, Colonel of the Ninth Cavalry, will relieve Gen. BUCHANAN as Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and abandoned lands in Louisiana. By command of GEN. GRANT.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Rearrest of Garner—Cricket Match—Asiatic Cholera in Hamilton—Fire at Streetsville.

MONTREAL, Canada, Tuesday, July 28.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Sir GEORGE E. CARTIER, and several other Ministers left here to-day for Halifax.

GARNER, who was recently admitted to bail, has been rearrested under the Extradition Treaty. The warrant was based on the affidavit of the Pittsburg detective, which charges GARNER with implication in the robbery of $265,000 in bonds from JOHN BENNINGHOFF, of Pennsylvania, in February last.

A schooner loaded with scrap iron for Buffalo sunk in the Lachine Canal yesterday.

The Mohawk, La Crosse Club is here, and will play the Montreal, Crescent, and other clubs.

The return cricket match between the American Eleven, from Philadelphia, and the Garrison Club was brought to an abrupt termination by the departure of the Americans from the city, when the play was stopped. The score stood: Garrison Club, first inning, 326; Philadelphia, 59, with two wickets down.

Large numbers of persons from the United States continue to pass through Montreal, *en route* for the watering places on the lower St. Lawrence.

TORONTO, Tuesday, July 28.

Hon. J. M. MASON and two daughters are here.

Two fatal cases of Asiatic cholera are reported in Hamilton.

STREETSVILLE, Canada, Tuesday, July 28.

The flax mills owned by GOODERHAM & WORK were burned to the ground this afternoon, the operatives barely escaping with their lives. The loss is estimated at $10,000.

Gen. Blair at Leavenworth, Kansas—Arrest for Perjury.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Tuesday, July 28.

Gen. BLAIR will arrive here to-night, from the Northern Pacific Railroad, and will proceed, with other Government Commissioners, to inspect an additional section of the Kansas Pacific Railroad just completed.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Topeka to-morrow. Hon. G. W. GLYCK, of Atchison, and CHARLES W. BLAIR, of Fort Scott, are the most prominent candidates for Governor.

C. H. STILLWELL was arrested here yesterday on a charge of subornation of perjury, in procuring false testimony against C. D. LOPER, whose boot and shoe store was burned in the Delaware-street fire last Spring. It was attempted to prove by this testimony that LOPER fired a building, in which was his store, to get the insurance, and STILLWELL, it is charged, undertook to obtain testimony with the above result.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, July 28.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The President refuses to sign the Funding bill. He said yesterday that he would sign no bill that exempted from taxation more than half the bonded debt of the country. It now becomes a question whether the bill will be a law at the end of the constitutional ten days. This being a recess, and not an adjournment, as contemplated by the Constitution, the Speaker ruled during the last few days that the session did not end until the 21st of September, and then only by an adjournment, according to the terms of the resolution providing for the recess. The House sustained this ruling. An act was passed during the Winter providing that the ordinary holiday recess should not be held to be an adjournment which should prevent the return of bills by the President, in other words, that like Sunday it should be a *dies non*, so far as the constitutional term of ten days is concerned. Whether the same principle will be applied in the present case, remains to be seen; at all events further legislation by Congress on this question of construction seems to be necessary.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS.

A number of whisky inspectors and others of like ilk have arrived here from New-York to urge the suspension of Commissioner ROLLINS. It is understood that the President insists that Mr. ROLLINS' resignation, tendered to take effect on the confirmation of his successor, is void, so far as that condition is concerned, and that its acceptance would vacate the office, notwithstanding the failure of the Senate to confirm Gov. CUMMINGS. It is also understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the matter was fully discussed, and it is expected that Mr. ROLLINS will be removed by some means very soon.

COMMANDERS OF MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The order relieving the district commanders in the Southern States which have been admitted to representation in Congress will probably be issued to-morrow. It has been in print nearly two weeks.

WASHINGTON DESERTED.

The exodus of members of Congress since yesterday has been almost universal. Scarce a dozen of either House remain. All the attaches of the two Houses, who can get away, are leaving. Many of the Representatives of the Press are also preparing for a few weeks' absence, and Washington will soon have assumed its customary Summer dullness and quietude. Vice-President WADE left to-night for his home, and will take a trip to the Rocky Mountains. On his return, in about three weeks' time, he will proceed to the seashore, in the vicinity of Boston, where he will stay until the time for Congress to assemble, in September.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The contradiction telegraphed hence last night of the statement contained in these dispatches, last week, that the President, in conversation with a friend, stated that he could not consistently recognize the officers of the reorganized Governments in the South, is not sustained by the circumstantial evidence of the case. The President has uniformly ignored these officers in his proclamations, or, worse than that, has referred to them as persons who are assuming unconstitutional power. Your correspondent obtained his information in a straightforward and reliable manner from the party to whom the President made the declaration, and the collateral and corroborative record evidence all substantiates the position which the President took in this conversation.

THE CHINESE EMBASSY.

The Chinese Legation will leave here to-morrow in the 12:30 o'clock train for New-York, where they will stop a couple of days and then visit Secretary SEWARD at his residence in Auburn. They will be entertained for several days by Mr. SEWARD, and then proceed to Niagara. After passing a day or two at the Falls they will visit Boston, and remain in that city until their departure for Europe, Aug. 19. Mr. BURLINGAME is unable to accept the invitation of JAY COOKE, Esq., to visit his mansion near Philadelphia, owing to the previous arrangements, and the short time before the departure from this country. To-day he visited the State Department with the two Mandarins, and, accompanied by Secretary SEWARD, proceeded to the White House, where they paid their respects to the President and members of the Cabinet, and bade them farewell. The statement made that the cost of the Chinese Legation while in Washington, will be paid by our Government, at the rate of $1,000 a day, amounting to between $50,000 and $100,000, is entirely erroneous. The Chinese Government pays the entire expenses of the Legation, and Mr. BURLINGAME pays his own personal expenses out of his salary. Among the items of expenditure paid by the Chinese in Washington, for instance, is the considerable sum of $1,700 for carriage hire.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

It is somewhat remarkable that a statement to the effect that one of the last acts of Congress was to perpetuate the Freedmen's Bureau one year, and appropriate eleven millions therefor, should be made by a correspondent who has been here all the session, and whose business it is to know the facts. But such a statement appears in a New-York morning paper, and it necessitates the counter statement that one of the very last acts of Congress was to absolutely terminate the Bureau in all the States on the 1st of January next, only five months hence; that this act had to be passed over the President's veto; that no appropriations have been made for the Bureau for a year and a half; that the estimated cost of maintaining it to the 1st of January is only half a million, and that Gen. HOWARD expects to have a surplus of three millions left from the original appropriation to continue the educational work which it has now under its charge, the only feature of the institution that will remain after Jan. 1, 1869.

Gen. C. H. SMITH, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the State of Arkansas, has, in obedience to orders received from headquarters in this city, discharged quite a number of the civil agents who have been on duty in that State. Some of them have been replaced by military officers of the Government.

REMOVAL OF SPIRITS FROM BOND.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given notice by telegraph to Collectors, that spirits may be withdrawn from bond on the payment of fifty cents per gallon and $4 dollars per barrel of forty gallons, equal to sixty cents a proof gallon. All distilleries must be closed until the distillers have given new bonds and complied with the recently passed law in all other particulars.

GEN. HOVEY.

Among the recent confirmations by the Senate was the nomination by the President of Brig.-Gen. CHARLES E. HOVEY, of Illinois, to be Brevet Major-General for gallant and meritorious services rendered during the late war.

A PROCLAMATION.

The President Announces the Ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment by the State of Georgia—The Amendment Declared to be a Part of the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 28.

By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, By an act of Congress entitled "An Act to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia, Alabama and Florida to representation in Congress," passed the 25th day of June, 1868, it is declared that it is made the duty of the President, within ten days after receiving official information of the ratification by the Legislature of either of said States of a proposed amendment known as Article Fourteenth, to issue a proclamation announcing that fact; and

Whereas, A paper was received at the Department of State, this 27th day of July, 1868, purporting to be a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Georgia, ratifying the said proposed amendment, and also purporting to have passed the two Houses respectively on the 21st of July, 1868, and to have been approved by RUFUS B. BULLOCK, who therein signs himself Governor of Georgia, which paper is also attested by the signatures of BENJAMIN CONLEY, as President of the Senate, and B. L. MCWHORTERS, as Speaker of the House of Representatives; and is further attested by the signatures of A. E. MARSHALL, as Secretary of the Senate, and M. A. HARDIN, as clerk of the House of Representatives. Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, in compliance with, and the execution of the act of Congress before mentioned, do issue this, my proclamation, announcing the fact of the ratification of the amendment by the Legislature of the State of Georgia in the manner hereinbefore set forth.

In testimony whereof I have signed these presents with my hand, and have caused the seal of the United States to be hereto affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 27th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight [L. S.] hundred and sixty-eight, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President.

WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States.

To all whom these presents may come greeting:

Whereas, By an act of Congress, passed on the 20th of April, 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States and for other purposes," it is declared that "Whenever official notice shall have been received at the Department of State that any amendment which heretofore has been and hereafter may be proposed to the Constitution of the United States, has been adopted according to the provisions of the Constitution, it shall be the duty of the said Secretary of State forthwith to cause the said amendment to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws, with his certificate specifying the statutes by which the same may have been adopted, and that the same has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States;" and,

Whereas, The Congress of the United States on or about the 16th day of June, 1866, submitted to the Legislatures of the several States, a proposed amendment to the Constitution in the following words, to-wit:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz.:

ARTICLE 14. SECTION 1.—All persons born or naturalized in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, but when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State being 21 years of age, and citizen of the United States, or in any way abridged except for participation in rebellion or other crimes, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens 21 years of age in such State.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Elector of President and Vice-President, or hold any office civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an Executive or judicial officer of any State to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States, or any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in the aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any loss or emancipation of any slave, but such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have the power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

SCHUYLER COLFAX, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LAFAYETTE S. FOSTER, President of the Senate *pro tempore*.

Attest: EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives.

J. W. FORNEY, Secretary of the Senate.

And Whereas, The Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, on the 21st day of July, 1868, adopted and transmitted to the Department of State a concurrent resolution, which concurrent resolution is in the words and figures following, to wit:

In the Senate of the United States, July 21, 1868.

Whereas, The Legislatures of the States of Connecticut, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, West Virginia, Kansas, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, New-York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Michigan, Nevada, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Maine, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Alabama, South Carolina, and Louisiana, being three-fourths and more of the several States of the Union, have ratified the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States, duly proposed by two-thirds of each House of the Thirty-ninth Congress; therefore,

Resolved, By the Senate, (the House of Representatives concurring,) That said fourteenth article is hereby declared to be a part of the Constitution of the United States, and it shall be duly promulgated as such by the Secretary of State.

Attest: GEO. C. GORHAM, Secretary.

And Whereas, Official notice has been received at the Department of State that the Legislatures of the several States next hereinafter named, have at the time respectively herein mentioned, taken the proceedings hereinafter recited, upon or in relation to the ratification of the said proposed amendment, called article fourteen, namely: The Legislature of Connecticut ratified the amendment June 30, 1866; the Legislature of New Hampshire ratified it July 7, 1866; the Legislature of Tennessee ratified it July 19, 1866; the Legislature of New-Jersey ratified it Sept. 11, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in April, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the Legislature of Oregon ratified it Sept. 19, 1866; the Legislature of Texas rejected it Nov. 1, 1866; the Legislature of Vermont ratified it on or previous to Nov. 9, 1866; the Legislature of Georgia rejected it Nov. 13, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified it July 21, 1868; the Legislature of North Carolina rejected it Dec. 4, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified it July 4, 1868; the Legislature of South Carolina rejected it Dec. 20, 1866, and the Legislature of the same State ratified it July 9, 1868; the Legislature of Virginia rejected it Jan. 9, 1867; the Legislature of Kentucky rejected it Jan. 10, 1867; the Legislature of New-York ratified it Jan. 10, 1867; the Legislature of Ohio ratified it Jan. 4, 1867, and the Legislature of the same State passed a resolution in January, 1868, to withdraw its consent to it; the Legislature of Illinois ratified it Jan. 15, 1867; the Legislature of West Virginia ratified it Jan. 16, 1867; the Legislature of Kansas ratified it Jan. 18, 1867; the Legislature of Maine ratified it Jan. 19, 1867; the Legislature of Nevada ratified it Jan. 22, 1867; the Legislature of Missouri ratified it on or previous to Jan. 26, 1867; the Legislature of Indiana ratified it Jan. 29, 1867; the Legislature of Minnesota ratified it Feb. 1, 1867; the Legislature of Rhode Island ratified it Feb. 7, 1867; the Legislature of Delaware rejected it Feb. 7, 1867; the Legislature of Wisconsin ratified it Feb. 13, 1868; the Legislature of Pennsylvania ratified it Feb. 13, 1867; the Legislature of Michigan ratified it Feb. 15, 1867; the Legislature of Massachusetts ratified it March 20, 1867; the Legislature of Maryland rejected it March 23, 1867; the Legislature of Nebraska ratified it June 11, 1867; the Legislature of Iowa ratified it April 3, 1868; the Legislature of Arkansas ratified it April 6, 1868; the Legislature of Florida ratified it June 9, 1868; the Legislature of Louisiana ratified it July 9, 1868, and the Legislature of Alabama ratified it July 13, 1868.

And now, therefore, be it known that I, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State of the United States, in execution of the aforesaid act, and of the aforesaid concurrent resolution of the 21st of July, 1868, and in conformance thereto, do hereby direct the said proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States to be published in the newspapers authorized to promulgate the laws of the United States, and I do hereby certify that the said proposed amendment has been adopted in the manner hereinbefore mentioned by the States specified in the said concurrent resolution, namely, the States of Connecticut, New-Hampshire, Tennessee, New-Jersey, Oregon, Vermont, New-York, Ohio, Illinois, West Virginia, Kansas, Maine, Nevada, Missouri, Indiana, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Iowa, Arkansas, Florida, North Carolina, Louisiana, South Carolina, Alabama, and also by the Legislature of the State of Georgia. The States thus specified being more than three-fourths of the States of the United States, I do further certify that the said amendment has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 28th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-third.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Hon. ALFRED HUGER, of Charleston, S. C., has written the following letter, accepting honorary membership of a Democratic Club in that city:

CALHOUN-STREET, July 19, 1868.

Robert B. Baker, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: Your note of 16th was received yesterday, and I hasten to acknowledge the honor conferred upon me, so kindly announced by yourself. The "sands in the glass" are "few," and the days allotted me cannot be many, but I beg you to assure your colleagues, the representatives of our mother, that every hour will be devoted to her service; no matter what be her sufferings and her sorrows. I am her son, and I ask no higher privilege than permission to share her destiny. When advised of a meeting of the Club, I will endeavor to attend in person and return thanks for the distinction derived from being associated with such gentlemen and in such a cause. With great respect and regard I am, dear Sir, faithfully yours, ALFRED HUGER.

It is due to Hon. JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, that the telegraphic statement respecting him should be corrected. It appears from the reports in the Tennessee papers that he did not express the wish to live until SEYMOUR was elected. He isn't quite so impatient as that. What he did say was, that he hoped yet to live long enough to witness the disenthralment of Tennessee and to die a free man. Sensible people began to fear that that bell was cracked, but this material correction will relieve their apprehensions somewhat.

Surveyor-General SLEEPER, of Leavenworth, Kansas, hitherto a prominent Conservative, and Hon. DANIEL KILLEN, a prominent Democrat of Wyandotte, have declared for GRANT and COLFAX. There are a great many progressive Democrats in Kansas who will not indorse at the polls the reactionary and revolutionary policy of SEYMOUR and BLAIR.

Among the innumerable puns on the name of the Democratic candidate, which may be classed as passable, bad and indifferent, is the following, embodied in a toast for a Democratic barbecue: "Here's to the old Democratic hulk; she needs but one sea more to sink her."

The Shelbyville (Tenn.) *Union* nominates ANDREW JOHNSON for Governor of Tennessee, and the Nashville *Gazette* indorses the nomination. The election will not be held until August, 1869, and the *Union* says it is certain that Mr. JOHNSON would accept the position.

Gen. T. M. HARRIS, of West Virginia, denies the report that he has avowed himself a candidate for the United States Senate, and says that he would feel that it was great presumption in him to aspire to so high an office.

The Legislature of South Carolina is composed as follows: Senate—White, 24; colored, 9; total, 33. House of Representatives—White, 48; colored, 76; total, 124. There are seven Democrats in the Senate, and fourteen in the House.

Hon. GEORGE W. MCCRERRY and Judge CLAGGETT, opposing candidates for Congress in the First District of Iowa, have made appointments for joint discussions.

VALLANDIGHAM is announced as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Third District of Ohio.

The Irish Republicans of Chicago have organized a Grant and Colfax Club.

UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.—The fifth anniversary of "the University Convocation of the City of New-York," will be held at the Capitol, Albany, on the 4th proximo, and will continue three days. Papers and discussions are expected on a variety of subjects of educational importance.

OUR POPULATION.

The Centre of Population and its Movements—Nature and Man Move by Gravitation—Population Pursues the Line of Cereal Production—Its Future on the Ohio.

THE BEECHES, Thursday, July 23, 1868.

The mechanical philosophers have determined, you know, two principles in the government of bodies. One is what they call gravitation, and the other the centre of gravity. By one, bodies cohere together, and by the other determine their point of resistance, and their lines of movement, if they move at all. This sort of philosophy has some difficulties, when we run it out into its whole universe of being; but it is quite true of our earth, for it corresponds with the facts. All that any philosophy can do, and all that ought to be asked of it is, that it explains the facts. The metaphysical philosophers have not succeeded in doing this. They explain nothing. They talk about entities and nonentities, about innate ideas, and have invented terms enough to fill a Greek dictionary, and have not explained one fact. I attempted once to read a few pages of STUART MILL's Philosophy, and was compelled to lay it down because I could not understand it! I cannot believe this was, because I had not common quickness of perception; I think it was because the whole system of metaphysical philosophy is artificial. It rests upon no facts of nature whatever, and has invented an artificial terminology, which begins in nothing and ends in nothing. The reason why the Christian philosophy of the Bible is so far superior to all the philosophies of the world is, that it takes the facts of human nature and explains them, so that the philosophy and the facts correspond.

Now, what does this preface mean? It means, that so far as society is a physical body, it is governed by physical laws. It has its gravitation and its centre of gravity. Man needs food and pursues it precisely as every other animal on earth does, and by a law of his nature, which is entirely uncontrollable by himself, he seeks it in those directions in which he can easiest and best procure it. To better his fortune, in other words to get more and better food, is the great principle of emigration. Hence, as a general principle, the current of greatest population will pursue the current of the greatest production of food. This is the principle, of course modified by some interfering elements. The great food of man is the cereal grains, for they are the food not only of man, but of the animals which he consumes. Small branches of the human family, as in the extreme North, have lived on the products of the dairy, and of those animals which feed exclusively on grass, or in the tropics on fruit and tuberous plants. But, historically, nine-tenths of the family of man have pursued the line of the cereal plants. What prevents the immense regions of British America or of Central America from being as populous as Ohio? Simply and only, that nature forbids any great culture of the cereal plants in those regions. Hence, the line of great population must be in the midst of the temperate clime, and the centre of gravitation for the human family is and will be the centre of gravitation for grain. It is, then, an interesting question to statesmen where the centre of population is, and where it will go. This question has heretofore been considerably embarrassed, by the disturbing influence of the negro race in a state of slavery. They could not pursue their food by the natural law of their own instincts; they were carried by the will of their master. So, also, the existence of the negro in slavery created an artificial culture of rice, sugar and cotton, to the exclusion of grain. This disturbing force is, however, now in a great degree removed, and the South is now cultivating a much larger proportion of grain. I trust the South never will again raise so large a proportion of cotton as it did. The negro, as fast as he acquires intelligence to support himself, will cultivate grain for his support. The work of self-education, by which he acquires independence of the whites, will be gradual, but it will be certain, and will bring with it a great change in the culture of crops. But where is the centre of population and where does it move? If you examine this question, you will find its solution gives a perfect illustration of the principle I laid down, and something, I think, of a prophetic view of the future of the United States. In 1790 the centre of population was near the southeast angle of Pennsylvania. Thirty years after it was in the Pan Handle of Virginia. Thence it passed into Southeastern Ohio and pursued a generally west course, constantly deflected a little to the South. In 1860 it was near Dayton, Ohio, and now, in 1868, is in the eastern part of Indiana. You see at once, without entering into detail, that this is the exact line of cereal production. Now, in regard to the future, several facts must be taken into view. 1. As I have said, the emancipation of the negroes will necessarily lead to a larger culture of grain. 2. The restoration of peace with emancipation, will increase both population and grain in the South at a greater rate. 3. Grain culture, to any great extent, ceases with the first tier of States beyond the Mississippi. The result is, that it will increase and be concentrated on the Ohio and the Mississippi. All these facts combine to deflect the centre of cereal production further South. The Northern portions of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, with the vallies in Arkansas, will be a great corn countries, while Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri will greatly increase the culture of wheat. The result will be, that the centre of population, instead of turning more to the North, will turn further South, not, perhaps, very much, but something. The basin of the lakes, instead of increasing the current of population there, really takes from its means of subsistence by the vast surface taken from cultivable ground. Great cities there will be on the lakes, but men cannot live only in towns. The town growth of the United States already far exceeds that of the rural population, and is one of the threatening evils of the country. The growth of Northern towns requires a still larger population South of them in order to supply their subsistence. The result will be a densely agricultural population in the Ohio and Mississippi Vallies, which includes those of the Missouri, the Tennessee, the Cumberland, the Arkansas, Red River and White River. Here will be the great teeming population of America; and in the Vallies of the Ohio and the Missouri must be the largest cities—created by laws of nature, which are irrevocable and inexorable. The Valley of the Ohio already raises three hundred millions of bushels of corn! If this were half fed to cattle, the other half would furnish grain for fifteen millions of people. Cincinnati, the central city of the Ohio Valley, including its surroundings on both sides of the river, has three hundred thousand inhabitants. But Cincinnati is a creation of yesterday. I have seen the wild deer within three miles of it.

The great current of American population is on the same isothermal line with that of the greatest population of the world, and for the same reasons. Man seeks a temperate and a fruitful clime. He will rarely volunteer to burn in the tropics, or freeze in the arctics. He seeks subsistence and he seeks comfort, and these he finds best where the cereal plants flourish most. In pursuing this course he pursues the line of greatest natural production, both in extent and variety. I was speaking with a gentleman, who was a naturalist as well as a merchant, on the splendid flowers and fruits of the Lower Mississippi, when he surprised me by saying that the variety and extent of flowers and fruits was not as great there as on the Ohio. Now, immigration does not go in the temperate clime because it knows that fact, but because the instinct of man, like that of all other animals, leads him naturally to the line of greatest production. The centre of population is following the laws of nature and will rest near where the Ohio joins the Mississippi, and both lave the richest land of the noblest country on earth.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Collection of Taxes.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An article in this morning's TIMES calls attention to the increased severity of the United States Income Tax Collectors this year. I agree in the main—believe that the tax should be paid promptly, and that necessary inconveniences must be submitted to. But surely the tax should not be made odious by unnecessary severity, or change of policy suddenly from (perhaps) undue laxness to strict enforcement of the letter of the law. Let us see how the present system works. I speak from knowledge. A gentleman is assessed—perhaps for a very small tax. He is notified to pay within ten days from the 13th. Once or twice in that time he stops on his way up or down town and finds a long *cue*. He remembers that last year there was considerable grace. So he determines not to wait but come back again. On the 25th notice of distraint is served with a demand for five per cent. penalty and $1 50 for the warrant, which, by the way, is not served—altogether nearly twenty per cent. on the small tax. In some cases there is quite a little scene, and the anxious mistress of the house, threatened with the loss of her household gods, hurries to the office of her husband, almost in tears, bearing the formidable paper. Altogether it looks very much like sharp practice to secure the $1 50 fee for "issue and service of warrant of distraint." See in how many different ways and how easily it could be avoided:

1. By notice that the penalty would be promptly enforced.
2. By having clerks enough at the Collector's office to receive payment without excessive delay.
3. By letting us know beforehand, what the polite official serving the "distraint" informs me, that payment can be made by letter.
4. By allowing a reasonable time for the rush at the office to subside and people to pay without losing, as they say, more time than the tax amounts to.

If you are in favor, as I know you are, of preserving the public credit, please do what you can to prevent officials from making the income tax odious and unpopular. If we must pay, give us every chance to pay without penalties.

A SMALL TAX-PAYER.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

INSPECTOR FOLK IN COURT.

Charge of Assault and Battery by Jesse Allen—A Sunday on Coney Island—The Question, Can a Thief Testify? Discussed—Adjournment of the Case.

The court-room at the east end of the City Hall, where Justice CORNWELL administers justice and interprets criminal law, was well filled at an early hour yesterday forenoon, owing to the fact that Inspector FOLK and his son, WM. H. FOLK, were to be called for examination on a charge of assault and battery preferred by JESSE ALLEN, who complained that he was roughly handled by defendants while on a visit to Coney Island with his wife on Sunday, the 12th of July. Although Mr. FOLK's counsel was expected, he did not put in an appearance, notwithstanding, as Mr. FOLK said, that he had promised positively to be on hand in time. The gentleman expected was to have come from the firm of BROWN, HALL & VANDERPOEL. Inspector FOLK determined, however, that the case should go on, notwithstanding any or all obstacles thrown in the way in New-York, and retained Mr. HENRY C. PLACE, who proceeded with the case. Ex-Judge GARRISON represented JESSE ALLEN.

The case commenced by Mr. PLACE asking for a separate examination as to WILLIAM H. FOLK. On this there was some discussion between counsel, after which Judge CORNWELL said that he understood the offence complained of as a joint one, and he could see no necessity for separating it, especially as he was not compelled by law to do it. The examination then proceeded, and the following testimony was taken:

TESTIMONY OF MRS. CHARLOTTE ALLEN.

Charlotte Allen testified as follows: I am the wife of Jesse Allen; I reside in New-York; I was with my husband at Coney Island on the day that this complaint arose; I took the twelve o'clock boat; think this fuss was about four o'clock; saw Mr. Folk and his son on that occasion; after we were in bathing we went to the hotel with another gentlemen, and took a private room; while we sat there one of the detectives came in and wanted to search my husband; (recognized Sergt. Rogers as the man;) my husband asked why he wanted to search him; he said there had been a pocket-book lost and that the Justice had sent him in to search him; my husband got angry and said "You know I've done nothing wrong, but you can search me;" my husband had a pistol which he handed to me, and that gentleman there (Inspector Folk) with some others, came into the room, and Mr. Folk took hold of my husband by his collar and pulled him up out of his seat; the Inspector used very bad language; he said, "You G—— d—— thief, I'll make you bounce;" then he asked my husband why he had sworn against his son; my husband asked how he knew he had sworn against him; he said "I know it, you d—d thief, for I've seen the record, or your evidence;" then he asked him if Jim Cornwell had not told him to swear against his son; my husband said "No, he didn't tell me; nobody told me to swear against your son;" young Mr. Folk, with others, came in, and he took his club out to club Mr. Allen; he says, "You ——, you did swear against me, and I'll club your brains out;" he made attempts to get at my husband, as if to strike him; one of the gentlemen that was with him said, "Keep still;" the Inspector said, "Wait a bit, and we'll have this thing out;" Mr. Allen said, "Wait till to-morrow, and then I'll state it;" the Inspector says, "You durstn't go to Brooklyn;" Mr. Allen said, "Yes I will, and state it there;" the Inspector said if Mr. Allen went to Brooklyn he could not see Jim Cornwell, as he had gone out of town for two weeks; then my husband said he would wait till the Judge came back; Mr. Folk said, "It is no use waiting, I want to show this man up;" then he took hold of my husband on one side and his son on the other, and dragged him out before the crowd; the Inspector said: "Friends and citizens, this is one of the most notorious thieves in the world—Jess. Allen;" my husband said, "Yes, here we are, all thieves together," meaning the detectives that were with Mr. Folk; did not see any blows struck; Mr. Allen got on a bench to speak to the crowd, but Mr. Folk, Senior, dragged him off into a private room; some of the others went in also; Mr. Folk said, "now I want you to tell me how it was you came to swear against my son? let's have this thing settled:" Mr. Folk's son said, "Father, it's no use hashing this thing over and over, as we can't make anything different out of it;" then my husband said, "Wait till to-morrow and we'll have this thing all settled;" Mr. Folk said, "Well, we'll have it out to-morrow," and he handed my husband his pistol (which he had taken) back again, and they went out.

Cross-examination—I live at No. 815 Greenwich-street; have lived there about six months; am Mr. Allen's wife, and have been for six years; he was formerly in business at the corner of Prince and Mercer-streets, New-York, with his brother; it is three weeks since I went to Coney Island; I took the boat at Christopher-street, alone; I left home in the morning, and Mr. Allen told me to meet him at the last landing in New-York; saw my husband get on the boat at Pier No. 4; I think it was the *Naushon*; no one was with him; his brother was with me when I went on the boat; his name is Wesley Allen; when my husband came on the boat he left us; at Coney Island Dan joined us; have seen him at my husband's hotel; he used to eat there altogether; had been to Coney Island once, about two weeks before; Dan's other name was Barron; don't know what his business is; think we were on the beach for two hours; Mr. Allen did not appear to know many people; was with my husband all the time and never left him; we went into a bathing house; Mr. Folk was not pointed out to me; I was in the bathing-shed about ten minutes, and all of us in the water about an hour; we sat in the shed about ten minutes and then went up to the hotel; my husband was then with me; never heard the fact proclaimed on the beach that there was a crowd of thieves about; at the hotel we went into a small dining room and sat down; there was no one else there; in a few minutes, perhaps ten, the Police came in; Sergt. Rogers first, and alone; he with the rest was in citizens' dress; he wanted to search my husband, and said the Justice, who was outside, had sent him in; he exhibited no shield or paper; my husband said, "You know that's not what you came in for;" he searched my husband, but took nothing from him; we were all sitting at the table; Mr. Folk said, "You G—d— thief, I've caught you; why did you swear against my son?" one of the Detectives took me by the arms [identified Capt. Brown as the man,] and held me back; I thought they were going to hurt him when they took him out; only one of them called him Jess; Dan stayed there with me; my husband's brother was not with us; the muss took place close to the door, Mr. Allen wanted to speak; he said, "Yes, let me speak—I'll tell the crowd what this is all about;" he said, "Yes, we're all thieves together," and motioned his hands about; I have not seen Dan here to-day, but I would know him if I saw him; Inspector Folk asked my husband repeatedly why he had sworn against his son; my husband did not give him any direct answer—merely asking the Inspector "How he knew:" they were about to enter into an explanation, when my husband said, "Wait until to-morrow;" I do not remember that he told Mr. Folk that he did not know him; Mr. Folk asked him why he swore he gave his son $100; "Dan" was there, but not in company with any one; he was with us before the quarrel and after it; he stood a little way off; Inspector Folk said that if Allen went to the city he would see Justice Cornwell; I know nothing about the making of this complaint, this being the first day I had anything to do with the case; I did not hear Inspector Folk ask my husband if he had given his son $100; have not been married quite six years; did not hear the detectives say anything about a pocket-book having been stolen.

Re-direct—Inspector Folk said to my husband "by your swearing you have got my son under $2,000 bail, and, d—n you, it cost me $500."

Cross-examined.—My husband did not say to Inspector Folk, "you talk about a thief—isn't your son a thief—is'nt he under $2,000 bail?" or words to that effect.

TESTIMONY OF SERGT. ROGERS.

George W. Rogers testified as follows: I am Sergeant of Police stationed at the Central Office, corner of Washington and Johnson streets; I know the defendants and the complainant; I was at Coney Island on this occasion, and went in the room where Allen was; that was between four and five o'clock in the afternoon; I found Allen and two others in the room, one of the two being his wife; I stated to Allen that I desired to search him, and he asked "Why?" I replied that a gentleman had complained to the Inspector that he had robbed him; he said, "You know I didn't do that—you haven't come here for that purpose;" I replied that I had; not knowing the parties with him, I asked whether he would submit to be searched there or go into an adjoining room; he pointed to the lady with him, saying, "This is my wife, I'll be searched here;" I closed the door, and as I turned I noticed a quick movement on his part as if he was passing something to his wife; I went to her and saw it was a pistol that he had put in her lap; I searched him and found some money in his possession which I laid on the table; he pulled out his side pockets, which contained nothing, and just then the Inspector stepped in and said: "Oh, you contemptible scoundrel;" I said: "Inspector he's got a pistol, that money and a watch and chain that he is wearing—" I handed the pistol to him; the Inspector then repeated—"You contemptible scoundrel, you perjurer, you notorious pickpocket, you went before the Grand Jury (just then Wm. H. Folk came in) and swore you gave my son $100;" Allen replied, "It's a lie—it's a lie—I didn't swear to anything of the kind;" Wm. H. Folk said, excitedly, "You lie, you did;" I thought he put his hand in his pocket to draw his club, but I didn't see it; the Inspector said to Allen, "Come out here; I am going to show you up;" Allen did not start, and the Inspector caught him by the coat; an officer from the Forty-eighth Precinct (Daniel Webster) caught him by the left side of the coat: Wm. H. Folk had preceded us; Allen resisted, and the coat was pulled almost over his head; I assisted in pushing him along; having arrived outside, the Inspector said to the large crowd: "See here, I want you all to take a look at this thief, pickpocket, perjurer—the smartest thief there is in New-York;" Allen jumped up and said: "Yes, take a look; we are all thieves together:" at the same time the Inspector was calling on the crowd to look at the man; Allen stood there three or four minutes, and I suggested that he should go back; he did not move, whereupon I asked his wife, who was standing near, why she did not take him back; Allen went back, followed by the Inspector; Wm. Folk and Officer Corwin were there when I stepped in; the Inspector then handed Allen the pistol, saying: "Be careful how you use that;" I then went out, and in about ten minutes went in again; Allen and the Inspector were then seated. That is all I know of this affair. After I went in and made the search, and the Inspector came in, he took him by the lappel of the coat with his left hand; he pulled him along; I did not search any one beside Allen.

Cross-examination.—That crowd was composed of five or six persons, among whom was Allen; I first saw him leaning against a post of a shed on the beach; he was talking with a gentleman, and then went to the Pavilion Hotel; at the time they started from the beach I saw no woman with them; I do not know this "Dan."

Here Mr. PLACE offered to prove that complainant had been convicted and sentenced to State Prison as a thief by producing the record of the same.

Mr. GARRISON objected on the ground that the certified copy of the indictment, conviction and sentence offered was not a record, and even if it was, Allen was entitled to protection until he had been proved to have committed a depredation. The Police had no right to search him.

The Court ruled out the offer of Mr. Place.

Cross-examination resumed.—I did not see Wm. Folk lay hands on Allen; there was no disturbance in the room when I went in the second time; Wm. Folk and Detective Corwin were in there at the time; I know the complainant as Jesse Allen.

Mr. Place again offered to prove Allen a thief, but with the same result as on the former offer.

Cross-examination resumed.—I heard the man make the charge against the crowd, that they, or some of them, had taken his watch; the man did not say he lost his watch on three card monte.

Mr. Place here asked that Wm. H. Folk be discharged, there not being any evidence to hold him.

The Court did not accede to this.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. BROWN.

Wm. Brown testified as follows: I am Captain of the Forty-eighth Precinct, and know the defendants and Allen; I was at Coney Island on this occasion and saw Allen there; he was about 150 feet from the beach, going up to the Pavilion, on the plank walk; he seemed to be alone; I was looking for one of my men and met Allen. The remainder of Capt. Brown's testimony was substantially the same as that given by the previous witness, excepting such things as related to Sergeant Rogers' personal connection with the matter.

Mr. Place proposed to prove that on the previous Sunday Allen and his crowd were on board the steamer *Allison*, going to Coney Island, and conducted themselves in such a manner as to cause the Captain to call for assistance from the Police boat, and also that one of that crowd have since been convicted of a larceny committed on that occasion.

Ruled out.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER HEIDELBERG.

Charles Heidelberg, of the Second Precinct, New-York, was the next witness called by the complainant, but his testimony only went to support that of the previous witnesses, Rogers and Brown. On cross-examination he testified that upon his arrival at the Island on the day in question he was met by friends who said the Police were too late, as the people had been getting robbed.

Mr. Place offered to prove the arrest of Jesse Allen on the previous Sunday. Ruled out.

Judge Garrison then called Jesse Allen to the witness' stand.

JESSE ALLEN ON THE STAND.

As soon as Jesse Allen took the witness' stand and before he had time to be sworn, Mr. Place objected to his being sworn, and in support of his objection offered the record of his conviction.

[This document was a certified copy of the indictment, conviction and sentence of the complainant, Jesse Allen, and set forth the following facts: That in October, 1857, the Grand Jury of the County of New-York, in Court of General Sessions, of which M. Dudley Bean was foreman, indicted Jesse Allen; that on Wednesday, Oct. 21, 1857, he was arraigned before Recorder James M. Smith, Jr., on a charge of grand larceny, having stolen from Henry Stuck one watch and chain, of the value of $70, to which he pleaded "not guilty;" that on Nov. 16, 1857, he was tried in the Court of General Sessions, before Abram Russel, City Judge, John Sedgwick being Assistant District-Attorney; that the witnesses for the people were Henry Stuck, James A. Duffy, Francis D. Lewis and Matilda Myers, and those for the defence, Robert G. Walmsley and Jesse Allen, Sr.; that the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to the State Prison at hard labor for four years and eight, months, all which is certified to under seal of the Court of General Sessions, and signed by Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court.]

Judge Garrison objected to the admission of the document as testimony, in support of his objection citing a clause from Barbour's Criminal Law, chapter 3, as follows:

"But a witness, though convicted and sentenced, is not incompetent to make an affidavit to resist or to found a motion."

So, it seems, his oath is admissible on a charge for assault and battery, and for surety of the peace, &c., or to hold to bail, or he would be utterly out of the provision of the law.

Mr. Place referred the Court to the Revised Statutes as conclusive on the subject—title 6, section 12.

"A copy of the minutes of any conviction, with the sentence of the Court thereon, entered by the Clerk of any Court, duly certified by the Clerk in whose custody such minutes shall be, under his official seal, together with a copy of the indictment on which such conviction shall have been had, certified in the same manner, shall be evidence in all Courts and places of such conviction in all cases in which it shall appear by the certificate of the Clerk or otherwise that no record of the judgment on such conviction has been signed and filed."

Some further discussion ensued, when the Court appeared to be unwilling to accept the record as testimony.

Mr. Place then said that he would like to have an opportunity afforded him of consulting some authorities on the admissibility of the evidence offered, after which he thought he would be able to show his Honor that a convicted thief could not testify in any court. He admitted his right to make a complaint, but there his rights under the law terminated.

The Court said he also desired to be better posted on the subject, and, to afford the proper opportunity, adjourned the case for a week.

Another Suicide in a Cell—A Man Hangs Himself in the Second District Prison.

Monday afternoon DANIEL MILLER, a German, 38 years of age, who resided at No. 67 Laurens-street, was arrested by Officer FAGAN, of the Eighth Precinct, upon the complaint of TOMITTA COLUMBA, living in the same house. On being taken before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, the complainant made oath that the prisoner had struck her on the arm with a club. MILLER was therefore held in $300 bail to answer at the Court of Special Sessions, and not being able to give the required bond, was committed to the Second District Prison, attached to the Court. The keeper who received him thought from his actions that MILLER was under the influence of liquor, but having scores of such cases to deal with every day, no special attention was paid to him, but the usual course was followed, and he was placed in a cell to await a transfer to the Tombs, where all the prisoners are sent every morning.

At an early hour yesterday morning keeper SMITH while going through the prison, found MILLER suspended from the window-bar of the cell, entirely dead. He had taken a cord which he used as a waistband, and, making a loop around his neck, had attached the other end to the window-bar. Death had evidently been sought with most determined purpose and under every disadvantage, for the feet of the corpse rested fully on the cell floor, showing that strangulation had been accomplished by a protracted effort of the will, and that the suicide could have relieved himself at any moment before consciousness left him had he been so disposed.

Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest in the case, at the prison, during the afternoon, when keeper SMITH, and the wife, daughter and son of the deceased were examined as witnesses. The wife testified that about fourteen years ago the deceased had fallen from the roof of a house, and that since that time he had occasionally been subject to fits of mental aberration. The testimony of the son and daughter was to the same effect, and keeper SMITH detailed the circumstances we have related, when a verdict of death by suicide by hanging was rendered. After the inquest the family of the deceased took possession of the remains for burial.

Base Ball.

DEXTER VS. RESOLUTE.

These clubs played the second game of a series at Central Park, July 16, with the following result:

DEXTER.	O.	R.	RESOLUTE.	O.	R.
Bernard, c. f	0	3	Landy, s. s	3	2
Hall, 3d b	3	2	Colbert, l. f	2	3
Pollock, s. s	2	2	Levy, 2d b	1	3
Paine, c	3	2	Fido, r. f	2	2
Stanton, p	3	2	Blackwood, c	1	3
Buchanan, l. f	2	2	Coyle, c. f	1	2
Atwater, 2d b	2	2	Eddy, 1st b	1	3
Olmsted, 1st b	2	1	Ryan, 3d b	3	1
Winters, r. f	1	3	Marks, p	1	2
Total	18	19	Total	15	21

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	
Dexter	1	0	4	6	5	3	—19
Resolute	4	2	2	4	9	*	—21

UMPIRE—Mr. Freeman, of Union Base Ball Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Gonigsburg and Ullman.
*The Resolutes did not play the sixth inning.

DEXTER VS. PICKED NINE.

The Dexters played against a Picked Nine, at Central Park, July 22, with the following result:

DEXTER.	O.	R.	PICKED NINE.	O.	R.
Bernard, 1st b	1	4	Raymond, p	3	1
Smith, 2d b	1	4	Miller, 1st b	3	1
Pollock, s. s	1	3	Rosslyn, 3d b	2	1
Buchanan, l. f	1	3	Flagg, c	1	2
Stanton, p	1	3	Mong, l. f	2	1
Davidson, r. f	1	3	Halloek, r. f	1	2
Olmstead, c	1	3	Waterhouse, s. s	1	2
O'Brien, c. f	2	2	Maxheimer, c. f	1	2
Murphy, 3d b	3	2	Brogan, 2d b	1	1
Totals	12	27	Totals	15	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	
Dexter	6	1	4	7	9	—27
Picked Nine	3	2	0	3	5	—13

TIME OF GAME—1 hour and 55 minutes.
UMPIRE—Mr. Ryan, of Mutual Base Ball Club.
SCORERS—Messrs. Levy and Thompson.

GAMES TO BE PLAYED.

July 30—Dexter and Resolute, at Central Park, at 2:30 o'clock.

Aug. 8—Dexter and Keystone, at Central Park, at 2:30 o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME AGAIN.—JOHN E. HUNT, of Nashua, N. H., yesterday afternoon encountered a man giving the name of EDWARD MONTAGUE, on board the *Old Colony* steamer, at Pier No. 28 North River. By pretending relationship with a prominent resident of Nashua, MONTAGUE gained the confidence of HUNT and the two started for a walk. In Murray-street a third man was encountered, who was introduced as Mr. LEONARD, and who, of course, demanded immediate payment from MONTAGUE of a bill of $158. MONTAGUE had bonds and drafts in abundance, but unfortunately no money, but Mr. HUNT came to his relief and handed over the $158, with which LEONARD immediately started away at a rapid gait. MONTAGUE then gave HUNT a paper, purporting to be a $1,000 bond of the United States Accident Insurance Company, but which proved, of course, to be worthless. MONTAGUE then, endeavoring to rid himself of the victim, under pretence of going to Greenwich-street to get a draft cashed, and at the corner of Reade-street and West Broadway he dashed into a house. HUNT, however, had been watching him closely and started in pursuit, crying "Stop thief." The race was short but exciting, and was joined in by Officer WARNER, of the Third Precinct, who captured MONTAGUE at the moment he had ensconsed himself behind some rubbish in an old house. The prisoner was taken before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, and was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money by false pretences, and the victim was also detained as a witness. He thus loses money and liberty, as the confederate of MONTAGUE has not been found.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—HAMAN NELSON, No. 210 East Tenth-street, made a complaint yesterday before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, stating that on the 30th of June a diamond cluster broach, worth $350, and a point lace collar, valued at $12, had been stolen from a trunk in one of the rooms in his house. On the day stated the servant, ROSANNA RYER, had been directed to clean some rooms in another part of the house and was found in the room containing the trunk. The robbery was not discovered until the 3d inst., and the trunk of the servant being searched the collar was found, together with various other small articles which belonged to her employer. She was committed for examination. The broach has not been recovered, but it is alleged that ROSANNA, while in prison, was overheard to say that she had taken it.

THE EIGHTH WARD AFFRAY.—JOHN HODNETT was yesterday arraigned before Justice LEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, for the shooting of JOHN FLYNN and Officer SCHOLES, the details of which were given in the TIMES of yesterday. When before the Court the prisoner claimed that he had acted in self-defence in firing at FLYNN as the latter was advancing upon him at the moment of the first shot. The shooting of Officer SCHOLES was purely accidental, the shot being intended for FLYNN. HODNETT was committed in default of $2,000 for trial at the General Sessions for the assault upon FLYNN, and the complaint as to Officer SCHOLES was dismissed.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.—During the night of the 24th inst. the store of SHERMAN & Co., No. 348 Madison-street, was entered by burglars through a side window opening into an adjoining yard, and $7 in pennies and bottled ale worth $2 stolen. JOHN LAWRENCE, TIMOTHY MULLANEY, JOHN WELDEN and ANDREW BROWN, all small boys, were arrested by Officer BLOODGOOD, of the Thirteenth Precinct, for the offence, when the three latter confessed, and said LAWRENCE was with them. They were committed for examination by Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court.

POLICE ARRANGEMENTS AT CONEY ISLAND.—Inspector FOLK has made arrangements to send an efficient Police force every day to Coney Island, for the purpose of protecting the orderly and peaceable frequenters of that place against thieves and rowdies. The gamblers who have infested the beach every season have been compelled to take up their tables and walk, and will no longer be allowed to entrap verdant or unwary visitors. These arrangements will effectually protect visitors from every species of annoyance.

THE MORGUE.—There was brought to the Morgue yesterday, from Pier No. 43 East River, the body of an unknown colored man, age about 25 years, five feet seven inches high; had on gray coat and vest, plaid pants, boots, striped calico shirt. Also from Pier No. 45 North River, the body of an unknown man, age about 45 years, five feet nine inches high; had brown hair and sandy whiskers, black coat, brown pants, white shirt and boots. The bodies were both too much decomposed to be placed on the Morgue for identification.

SUDDEN DEATH.—At about 2 o'clock yesterday morning Officer CARROLL, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found a man lying in one of the cellar-ways of Centre Market in an insensible condition, and with the assistance of other officers removed him to the Spring-street Station House. It was there discovered that the man was dead, and upon inquiry he proved to be FREDERICK HAGADORN, who had resided at No. 27 Marion-street. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict of death from heart disease was rendered.

A SOLDIER DROWNED.—Yesterday Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest at Bellevue Hospital over the body of the drowned man which had been found at Pier No. 43 North River. In one of the pockets of the clothes was found a pass for private JAMES RUSSELL, issued on the 24th inst. by Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. B. BRISTOW, Commandant of Bedloe's Island New-York Hospital. There were no marks of violence on the body, and a verdict of accidental drowning was rendered.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday ROBERT McCULLY was practicing with a base-ball bat, on the club grounds, near the Quarantine wall, Staten Island, and while swinging the club accidently struck PAUL CARROLL, a small boy, who was standing by, on the head. CARROLL was taken to his home in Tompkinsville, S. I., and his hurts were pronounced by the physician to be severe.

LARCENY OF CLOTHING.—MARY JENNINGS was arraigned before Justice CEDWITH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing various articles of clothing, valued at $41, from KATE JOLLY, No. 221 West Thirtieth-street. The complainant averred that a portion of the property had been found in the possession of the prisoner, who was thereupon committed for trial at the General Sessions.

MONTGOMERY LIGHT GUARD.—The Montgomery Light Guard will arrive this morning by the Newport line. They will be received by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. CAVANAGH, and escorted to the City Hall, where they will be reviewed by Mayor HOFFMAN, at 10 o'clock. In the evening they give their grand concert and drill at the Academy of Music.

SAVAGE ASSAULT.—JOSEPH BRENDIGAN and LAWRENCE ROONEY quarreled yesterday afternoon in front of No. 70 Baxter-street, when the former was knocked down and so badly beaten that severe internal injuries and profuse hemorrhage resulted. ROONEY was arrested by Officer WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up.

COMPETITIVE DRILL.—A competitive drill will take place to-morrow at Tompkins-square. The west side of Tompkins-square will be reserved for the officers of the National Guard, army officers and invited guests. All such persons will be admitted by the central gate on Avenue A, facing Eighth-street.

THE SLUNG SHOT.—MICHAEL COSTELLO was, yesterday, committed for trial by Justice HOGAN, of the Tombs Police Court, upon a charge of having used a slung-shot upon PATRICK McDONALD, in a fight between them in the vicinity of the Five Points.

BRIEF ITEMS.—The body of CHRISTOPHER POWERS, who was drowned at Pier No. 28, East River, was recovered and taken to his residence, where Coroner ROLLINS held an inquest... ...The Eighteenth Precinct reports having found an unknown man on the corner of Sixteenth-street and Avenue A insensible from the effects of heat.......Officer KIERNS, of the First Precinct, on Monday evening arrested OTTO KNAPP for petty larceny, and the prisoner subsequently escaped from custody while being taken to show the officer where he had sold a box of cigars.......JAMES LARNEY, 8 years of age, was severely injured yesterday afternoon by a piece of ice falling on him while he was riding on the steps of an ice wagon. He was taken to his home, No. 410 Fifth-street.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M. Reserved Cases.

Nos.	Nos.
7—Brash vs. Schlessinger et al.	116—Bolles, Receiver, vs. Duff.
53—Gerow vs. Morrisser, President, &c.	128—Steinhauser vs. Steinhauser.
67—In re Hamilton to vacate assessment.	137—Wilson vs. Davis.
68—In re Beekman to vacate assessment.	151—In re Board of Com'rs of Quarantine.
69—In re Kilpatrick to vacate assessment.	161—Betz et al. vs. Strong et al.
70—In re Glass to vacate assessment.	178—Filian vs. Filian.
	179—Same vs. Same.
107—Barton vs. Barton.	186—Barber vs. Smith.
	190—Salem vs. Schomberg.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

A new calendar will be made for the October Term. Notes of issue must be filed by Aug. 1.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Motions will be heard at 12 M.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

No Court will be held on Saturday. Motions noticed for that day will be heard on Monday.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Gross, J.

COURT NOTICE.

During the July and August Terms non-jury causes only will be heard, all jury causes going over to the September Term. The calendar for the trial of causes by the Court will be called at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesdays and Fridays. Chamber business will be transacted every day from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

APPEAL—SUPERSEDEAS—DEPARTURE FROM THE PRACTICE OF REQUIRING BOND IN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF THE DECREE—THE GOODYEAR LITIGATION.

The Providence Rubber Company vs. Charles Goodyear et al.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Rhode Island. Mr. Chief Justice CHASE delivers the opinion of the Court. Two motions have been made in this cause. The first to dismiss the appeal, the other to reduce the amount of the bond given on appeal. The first motion is founded on the allegation that the final decree of the Circuit Court was entered on the 28th of November, 1866, while the appeal was taken to the December Term, 1867, of this Court. And if the decree was, in fact, entered on the day alleged, it is doubtless true the appeal should have been taken to the next term of this Court, which commenced on the first Monday—that is to say, on the 3d of December, 1866, and that the appeal actually taken must be dismissed as not authorized by law. The important question then is on what day the decree of the Circuit Court was actually made. It appears from the return of the Clerk of that Court to a *certiorari* issued from this Court, that on the 28th day of November, 1866, the following order was entered on the minute book: "In the cause in equity, Goodyear, executor, et al., vs. the Providence Rubber Company: Ordered, that the exceptions of the complainants to the Master's report be and the same are hereby overruled. 2. That the several exceptions of the respondents to the Master's report be and the same are hereby overruled. 3. That the report of the Master in the case be and the same is hereby confirmed. 4. That the profits made by the respondents, in violation of the rights of the complainants, under the patents in this case, are the sum of $310,757 72. 5. That the complainants do recover of the respondents in this case the sum of $310,757 72 and costs, taxed at—— "Respondents enter an appeal in open Court. If appeal is to act as a supersedeas, a bond is to be filed in ten days in double the amount of the judgment. If not, execution to issue for judgment and costs, and a bond for costs on appeal to be filed in the sum of $500. The District Judge to decide upon the sufficiency of the sureties." Afterward, on the 5th of December, 1866, two days after the commencement of the December Term of this Court, a final decree was filed and entered as follows: "Final decree, November Term, 1866. This cause came on to be heard at this Term upon exceptions to the final report made therein by Charles Hart, Esq., one of the Masters of this Court, bearing date ——, and was argued by counsel, and thereupon, upon consideration thereof, it is ordered adjudged and decreed as follows." Then follow three clauses identical with the first three of the previous order; and the two concluding causes in these words: "Fourth, That profits made by the respondent in violation of the rights of the complainants under the letters patent number 1,084, granted to Charles Goodyear, June 15, 1844, reissued Dec. 25, 1849, extended June 16, 1858, and again issued to Charles Goodyear, Jr., executor, Nov. 20, 1860, in this case on the sum of $310,757 72." Fifth, "That the complainants do recover of the respondents, the Providence Rubber Company, in this case, the sum of $310,757 72 and costs, taxed at $7,429 92." This decree was "entered as of Nov. 28, 1866," and signed, "J. R. Bullock, District Judge." This decree, it is seen, is for the most part in the very language of the order; but uses the introductory words appropriate to a decree, and describes particularly the patents in controversy, and ascertains the amounts of costs taxed. It omits the explanatory directions of the order as to the bonds to be given on appeal; but the entry of the decree is followed immediately by another entry stating that an appeal was prayed for by respondents in open court, and was allowed, upon filing a bond within ten days with sureties to the satisfaction of the District Judge. Upon these facts we cannot doubt that the entry of the 28th of November was intended as an order settling the terms of the decree to be entered thereafter; and that the entry made on the 5th of December was regarded by both the Court and the counsel as the final decree in the cause. We do not question that the first entry had all the essential elements of a final decree, and if it had been followed by no other action of the Court, might very properly have been treated as such. But we must be governed by the obvious intent of the Circuit Court, apparent on the face of the proceedings. We must hold, therefore, the decree of the 5th of December to be the final decree. It appears to have been entered "as of the 28th of November." But this circumstance did not effect the rights of parties in respect to appeal. Those rights are determined by the date of the actual entry, or of the signing and filing of the final decree. That best ascertains, for the purpose of appeal, the time of rendering the decree, as the 5th of December, 1866. The appeal in this case, therefore, was rightly taken to the present term. The motion to dismiss must therefore be denied. We have also considered the motion of appellants for the reduction of the amount of the bond for supersedeas. In equity cases the appellate jurisdiction of this Court attaches upon the allowance of the appeal. In order to make the appeal operate as a supersedeas, it is necessary for the appellant to give good and sufficient security for the prosecution of the appeal and for all costs and damages that may be adjudged against him. This security is usually given by bond, with one or more sureties, and the twenty-second section of the Judiciary act requires that it be taken by the Judge who signs the citation on appeal. It is not required that the security shall be in any fixed proportion to the decree. What is necessary is that it be sufficient, and when it is desired to make the appeal a supersedeas that it be given within ten days from the rendering of the decree. The question of sufficiency must be determined in the first instance by the Judge who signs the citation, but after the allowance of the appeal, this question, as well as every other in the cause, becomes cognizable here. It is, therefore, matter of discretion with this Court to increase or diminish the amount of the bond, and to require additional sureties or otherwise, as justice may require. In this case the decree was for $310,757 72 damages, and $7,429 92 costs; and, following a usual practice, the Judge required a bond in double the amount of the decree. We are satisfied that a bond in a much less amount will be entirely sufficient, and inasmuch as it appears that security in part, for the amount they might be decreed to pay, had been given by the present appellants before the bond on appeal was required, by a deposit of bonds of the United States, and other private bonds, amounting in all to a sum not less than $200,000, we will order that the appellants have leave to withdraw the appeal bond now on file upon filing a bond in lieu thereof, in the sum of $225,000, with good and sufficient sureties, to the satisfaction of the Clerk of this Court.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Stilwell.

THE WHISKY-RING CONSPIRACY.

The examination of the charges instituted by Collector Joshua F. Bailey, of the Fourth District, against Alvah Blaisdell, familiarly known as "the Doctor," for subornation of perjury, was to have taken place at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, and at the appointed hour the accused, with his counsel, and many other interested parties were in attendance at Commissioner STILWELL's office. Mr. Phelps, for the Government, announced that he was ready to proceed with the case, but Mr. Fullerton, for the defendant, pleaded for a further delay in consequence of the serious illness of a member of his family, and the Commissioner thereupon adjourned the hearing until Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—JULY 28.

Before Judge Brady.

THE LESLIE DIVORCE CASE.

An application was made to-day by the counsel for the plaintiff for an order of the Court which should direct that certain alleged frivolous, redundant and improper portions of the defendant's answer be stricken out. After a brief discussion by counsel upon either side, the Court decided to take the papers and reserve the decision.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 28.

By Judge Cardozo.

Charles G. Webber vs. Louisa Webber. Mrs. Webber swears that the evidence against her is untrue, but she does not deny the charge of adultery. The motion should therefore be denied, but it may be renewed upon further papers if she can positively deny the charge.

John J. Johnston et al. vs. Robert W. Dickey; the motion is denied without prejudice, the costs to abide the event.

Richards vs. Boucher et al.; motion is denied without costs and without prejudice.

In the matter of the application of George B. Downing, Jr., &c.; order granted.

Catharine Wandell vs. Richard Wandell; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. The custody of the children is awarded to the plaintiff.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company vs. Wm. M. Kasson et al.; the items of damage were, I think, allowable; the exceptions should be overruled and judgment granted.

White vs. Mattoon; order settled.

Henry Emmons et al. vs. Chas. B. Habrouck et al.; motion denied, with $7 costs, to abide the event of the action.

J. W. Haskins vs. Joseph Eneas et al.; Commission to issue; stay of proceedings for ninety days.

Demas Barnes et al. vs. Wm. H. Ames et al.; the defendants show no title to the name of "Gayety," which they use; for this reason the motion must be denied, with leave to renew upon further papers showing that they have any right to the name.

By Judge Tappan.

The People of the State of New-York on the relation of Robert Butler vs. The Comptroller of the City of New-York and the Croton Aqueduct Board; motion denied with $10 costs without prejudice to a renewal of the application.

Jane Conner vs. Thomas Conner; motion for reference granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 28.

By Judge Jones.

Margaret E. Boniface vs. Peter Relyea; motion granted.

Andrew Jackson vs. Mark Bendall; motion granted.

Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah Esther Clark; this motion is unnecessary, and must be denied without costs.

David Shafer vs. Wm. H. Blake; motion denied with $10 costs.

John Hecker vs. Nelson Beecher; motion granted and reference ordered.

The Same vs. Abraham Syphor; the same decision.

Wm. J. O'Bryan vs. James Ryan, &c.; order dissolving injunction granted.

By Judge Garvin.

Marvin R. Clark vs. Sarah Esther Clark; motion for custody of the child denied; the plaintiff has sufficient remedy by *habeas corpus*.

The Same vs. The Same; the motion to reduce the amount of alimony granted, the same reduced to $10 per week, to take effect from the time of the last payment made by plaintiff, and the motion to punish for contempt denied, without prejudice to the right of the defendant to renew the same in case of non-payment of the alimony hereby ordered.

Azel Graham vs. Frederick O. James; motion to continue injunction denied, and the order to show cause discharged.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Gilbert.

THE STEINWAY CHILDREN CASE—THE CHILDREN TO BE RESTORED TO THE GUARDIANSHIP OF THE MOTHER.

Judge GILBERT yesterday rendered his decision in the application of Mrs. Ernestine Oakes, formerly Mrs. Henry Steinway, for an order restoring her children to her. It was as follows:

There are some facts which embarrass the exercise of the discretion intrusted to me, but after much reflection my conclusion is that it is my duty to grant the application.

1. The petitioner is the mother of the children. To take her children from her without cause would be an act of cruelty. The father was guardian by nature, and on his death his right as such guardian devolved upon the mother. It is a natural and inherent right. It extends only to the custody of the person, and does not involve any power affecting the estate of the infant. [Reeve Dorn. Rel., 3d ed., 452; 2d Kent Com., 218.]

The deceased father's appointment of the respondent as testamentary guardian, without the written consent of the petitioner, was illegal, and, consequently, ineffectual. [Laws 1862, chap. 172, sec. 6.]

2. The evidence before me affords no ground upon which the petitioner ought to be deprived of the legal right. I have not been unmindful of the pertinent suggestions made by the respondent's counsel on this subject. Still I think they lack the basis of fact which is essential for judicial action. If future events shall show that they are well founded, and that either the personal conduct of the petitioner or the relations growing out of her second marriage shall affect the welfare of the children unfavorably, a new proceeding for their custody and tuition may be taken.

3. The children were taken beyond the jurisdiction of the Court voluntarily by the mother, and while she was temporarily sojourning in Brunswick, Germany, they were taken from her by direction of the respondent, and placed in the custody of a gentleman residing in that city, and have ever since been in his custody. Under the actual circumstances of the case, no bad faith or evil intent can justly be imputed to the respondent. On the contrary, I think he acted from the best of motives. Nevertheless, he committed a legal wrong, and is bound to make restitution for it. The children were born here in the domicile of their father. No change of their domicile has occurred. The respondent resides in the City of New-York, and has been personally served with notice of this application.

An order must therefore be made declaring the right of the petitioner to the custody of her children, restraining any interference therewith by the respondent until the further order of the Court, and requiring him to give such directions to his attorney and agent in Brunswick as will, if obeyed, insure the delivery of the children to the mother. No costs are allowed as against the respondent, and the order will be without prejudice to any further application respecting the care, custody and tuition of the children.

MOTION TO DISSOLVE INJUNCTION ON NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

A motion was made before Justice GILBERT yesterday on behalf of the Commissioners of the improvement of Union-street, to have the temporary injunction against their laying the Nicolson pavement dissolved. The injunction was granted on the grounds of affidavits setting forth that the cost of paving Union-street was to be $6 per square yard, while Union-street was paved for $4 per square yard. The Commissioners now ask for the dissolve of the injunction, and state that $6 is not an exorbitant price; that $4 was a losing price, which was charged merely to introduce the pavement into Brooklyn. After hearing counsel, the Court took the papers and reserved his decision.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Abingdon-square, No. 12, 24.2x75.8	$15,900
Houston-st., n. s., 95 ft. w. of Avenue C, 63.3x23	10,650
12th-st., n. s., 25.6 ft. n. of Hudson-st., 23x80	17,500
14th-st., s. s., 296 ft. e. of Avenue A, 50x103.3	14,000
50th-st., s. s., 295 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.5	nom.
87th-st., s. s., 408.10 2-3 ft. e. of 5th-av., 28.6 2-3x100.8½	1,600
113th-st., s. e. corner 2d-av., 25.10x100	4,000
116th-st., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	2,500
145th-st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 10th-av., 99.11x298.6x148x185	16,000
1st-av., n. e. corner, 47th-st., 150x100.5	35,000
6th-av., n. e. corner, 133d-st., 110x99.11	13,000
8th-av., w. s., 104 ft. n. of 83d-st., 75.4x100 } 83d-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th-av., 24.4x104x24x104.4 }	28,500

Leases Recorded.

Essex-st., No. 136, rear, 5 years, per year	$450
Essex-st., No. 138, rear, 5 years, per year	450
2d-av., No. 711, store, &c., 3 years, per year	600

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Cumberland-st., e. s., 310.7 ft. e. of Willoughby-st., 50x100	$11,000
Devoe and Catharine sts., s. e. cor., 25x100, (deed 1867.)	650
Fleet-st., s. e. s., 112.10 n. e. of Lafayette-st., h. and l., 50x13.7x15.7x51.6	5,500
Freeman-st., s. s., 425 ft. e. of Franklin-st., h. and l., 100x84x—x130.10	16,100
Frost and Smith sts., n. w. cor., 90x—x85x75	2,100
Grand and Ewen sts., n. e. cor., 75x75	nom.
Hewes-st., n. s., 274.7 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 37.7x100	12,150
Marion-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Ralph-av., 25x100	410
Powers-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of Olive-st., 25x100	800
Prince-st., e. s., 99.2 ft. s. of Willoughby-st., 19.10x80	nom.
Ross-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of Myrtle-av., 23.6x100	950
Suydam-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Central-av., 25x100	500
Warren-st., n. s., 82.7 ft. e. of Flatbush-av., 60x131	7,500
Warren-st., s. s., 178.5 ft. e. of Henry-st., h. and l., 25x99.10	8,000
1st-st., n. e. s., 500 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 196.9x357x51x37x87.6x60x—	2,200
6th-st., s. s. 177.9 ft. e. of 5th-av., br. h. & l., 20x100	4,700
39th-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x100.4	250
39th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w of 6th-av., 25x100.4	250
Atlantic-av., n. s., 155.10 ft. w. of Williams-av., 86.4x25x84x26.1	1,000
Division-av., s. s., lot 145, A. Boerum's map (7th ward) 20x51.3x22.6	6,500
Gates-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x200	2,050
Gates-av., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x200	2,050
Myrtle-av., n. s., 80.3 ft. w. of Gold-st., 20x100	21,000
Patchen-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Madison-st., 50x100	800
Tompkins av., e. s., 20 ft. n. of Halsey-st., 40x100	100
Union-av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 25x100	2,500
3d-av., e. s., 23 ft. s. of 16th-st., 23x83.10	2,500
6th-av., s. e. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Degraw-st., 100x83x10x100x80	7,500

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mott Haven.

Cottage-st., n. e. s. Anna Corbett's h. and l., 28x110	$3,500

Morrisania.

Gouverneur-st., s. s. Melrose South, lots Nos. 265, 266, J. Heeks, 110x118	$2,150
St. Ann's-av., e. s. East Morrisania, lot No. 372, J. Hanson's, 26x100	3,150
144th-st., n. s. North New-York, lot 5, block J, Hopkins' h. and l., 25x100	1,100

Mount Pleasant.

Pleasantville to Unionville road, adjoining Mill River, B. J. Van Cott's, 32 acres and house	$8,375

New-Castle.

New-Castle Corners to Pleasantville road, est. H. Benedict, 76 acres	$7,150

North Castle.

Bedford to Greenwich road, e. s. Jno. Banks, ¼ acre and house	$1,700
New-Castle road, w. s., S. B. Ferris, at Armonck, 35 acres	2,850
White Plains to Armonck road, S. B. Ferris, 100 acres and house	7,000

Ossining.

Briar Cliff-av., n. s., Sing Sing, C. E. Jones', 50x168	$5,000
Croton-av., s. s., Sing Sing, W. N. Peck's, 207x150x438x194	5,000
Newly-opened av., extending from Croton-av., e. s., J. McCorde's, 50x169x50x178	750
Newly-opened av., extending from Croton-av., e. s., J. McCorde's, 50x172x50x169	750

Rye.

Highland-st., w. s., Porchester, W. P. Abendroth, 81x74x47x93	$600
Plot adjoining Cemetery, E. M. Clarke's, half acre	150
Pearl-st., e. s., Portchester, George Hurlburt's, 50x62x150	2,500

West Farms.

Central-av., corner of road from depot to landing, 3¼ acres	$19,000
Passaic-av., w. s., M. M. Ogden's h. and about 1 acre	12,000
Parcel of lots, D. D. Cooper's, map Mt. Eden	3,500
Lot No. 268 East Tremont, Orchard-av., s. e. s., F. Grotes, 52x177	600

Yonkers.

Ashburton-av., n. s., Caroline Jones' est., 269x124x298x100	$3,500
Waverly-st., n. s., Ethan Flagg's, 49x142x50x149	600

NEW JERSEY.

Belleville.

Duncan-st., w. s., indefinite locality, 50x100	$200
Newark and Belleville Horse-car-av., w. s., J. H. G. Hawes, 40 ft. front	1,000

Newark.

Adams-st., w. s., 225 ft. from Ferry-st., 25x96	$1,000
Broad-st., w. s., 137 ft. from Gouverneur-st., 25x120	925
Greenwich-st., s. s., J. P. Huffman's prop., 30x100	3,850
Kinney-st., n. s., W. L. King's prop., 100x100	1,540
Monroe-st., w. s., 75 ft. from Dundas-st., 25x100	115
Murray-st., n. s., 100 ft. from Pennsylvania-av., 26x100	1,000
Pennsylvania-av., cor. Greenwich-st., 100x100	225
Spruce-st., s. s., indefinite, 15x600	100
South Orange-av., n. s., W. Rankin's prop., 23x96	1,200
Dock property, 125 ft. from e. line of N. J. R. R. Arts. Bldg. Co.'s	127,000

Orange.

Chapel-st., s. s., P. Savage's prop., 92x187	$3,750
William-st., n. s., A. Mann's prop., 40x136	5,000

South Orange.

Road to Newark, n. s., T. E. Richard's prem., 11 acres	$10,000

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 28, 1868.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '62	110	10 Ninth National	110
25,000 5-20s, C, '64....b3	111⅝	21 Bank of Republic.	125
15,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '65	109	100 Canton Co.	47¼
		100 do. ....2d call	47¾
		200 do.	48
8,500 U. S. 5s., 10-40s., R.	108⅝	30 Del. & Hud. C.	131¼
		20 do. ...bet. call	131½
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108½	100 Bruns. C. L., bet. c.	9
		100 N. Y. Guano	4½
5,000 do	108⅝	100 West. U. Tel	35¾
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s. x.c	67¾	100 Quicksilver	22¾
11,000 do	67½	17 U. S. Ex ....2d call	47
50,000 do. bet. call. b30	67¾	110 Adams Ex	53
1,000 do ....2d call	68	3 Am. Ex	46
14,000 Tenn. 6s, new...	66¼	20 Mer. U. Ex	24⅝
60,000 do	66	1100 N. Y. Cen. R.	135½
100,000 do..2d call .s30	66	100 do s60	135
10,000 do	66⅜	300 do	135⅝
23,000 Ohio 6s, '70. bet. c	99⅞	300 Wells-Fargo Ex	27
5,000 Vir. St. 6s...x-c.	55¼	100 Erie—R.	69⅝
20,000 N. Car. 6s, new.	71¼	2200 do	69¾
10,000 do ....2d call	71⅝	2500 do	69⅝
8,000 N. C. 6s..x-c. bet. o	71	300 do b30	69½
18,000 do ....2d call	71⅝	400 Reading R.	95¼
5,000 do	72	200 do	95
8,000 Missouri St. 6s.	91¼	100 Hud. R. bet. call. s60	138
1,000 do	91⅜	100 Mich. S. & N. I.	92½
2,000 Mich. So. 2d M.	96	100 Illinois Cen s60	150
3,000 Al. & T. H. Inc.	81⅛	600 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
1,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.	83½	100 Chi. & N. W.	83
5,000 Tol. & W. E. Bs.	73½	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. bet. c	82⅝
41,000 Gt. W. 2d M.	78	100 do b30	82⅝
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. 7s.	94	100 do ....2d call	82⅞
5,000 do	93¾	100 Chi. & R. I.	108⅝
1,000 O. & M. 1st M.	96	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	84
5,000 C. & G. E 1st	79½	200 do..2d call b60	84¼
1,000 Bost., H. & Erie Guar.-B	90	200 Tol., W. & W. bet. o	52
		100 do ....2d call	52
3,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st M	92	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf. b. o	73⅜
10,000 Tol. Pe. & W. 1st West. Div.	83	45 P., F. W. & C.	110⅜
		100 do	110⅝
24 Bk. of Commerce	123	100 do b10	110⅝
105 do ....2d call	123	100 Alt. & T. H. R.	44½
16 Park Bank	152½	100 do	44⅝
5 Cent. National	108	100 do	44⅝
25 Fourth N. Bk	105	24 Chic. & Alton R.	137½
50 Am. Ex. Bank	121	20 do	137½
50 do	121½	500 Ohio & M. R.	30⅜

SECOND BOARD.

$1,500 U. S. 6s. '81, C.	115⅛	8,000 P., F. W. & C. M.	97¼
6,000 do	115⅜	2,000 Harlem 1st M	103
8,500 U. S. 6s., 5-20s, R. '62	110	1,000 Mich. S. S. F. B.	101½
		10 Continental Bank.	103¾
25,000 5-20s, C., '65	112⅝	100 Canton Co	48
25,000 do b3	112⅝	200 do	48⅛
50,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '62 ....b3	114⅝	100 do	48⅜
		100 West. U. Tel. bet. call	35⅛
1,000 5-20s, C. '64	111⅛	100 Bost. W. P.	17
17,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65	110⅛	100 U. S. Ex	46⅛
		40 do	46
15,500 5-20s, C, '67	109⅛	100 Wells-Fargo Ex. b. o	26⅜
10,000 do ....Small	109⅜	300 N. Y. Cen R	136
1,500 U. S. 5-20s, C., '65, New	109⅛	100 do s4	136
		50 do ....bet. call	135⅞
53,000 5-20. ex C., '68	109⅛	500 Erie R	69⅝
10,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, R. '68	109⅜	200 M. S. & N. I	92⅛
		100 Ill. Cen. R s60	150
455,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	108⅛	300 Chi. & N. W	82⅞
		50 do	82⅛
35,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new.	66	300 Ch. & N. W. Pf	82⅝
10,000 do b30	66¼	100 Chic. & R. I	108⅞
10,000 do	66⅛	100 do	109
25,000 do	66⅝	600 Tol., W. & W	51
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new,	72	10 Chi. & Alton	137⅛
10,000 N. Car. 6s, x-c.	72¼	100 Ohio & M. R	30⅞
4,000 Vir. St. 6s, New.	53⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s. new.	66¼	400 Clev. & Pitts	89⅝
10,000 do	66⅛	200 do b3	89⅛
100 N. Y. Cen s5	135⅛	300 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅞
100 do	135⅛	500 do	108⅜
200 do b30	135½	100 do s10	108⅜
400 Erie R	69⅛	300 do	108⅜
500 do b3	69⅜	200 Chi. & N. W	83⅛
300 do	69¼	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅜
400 Reading R	95½	400 do	82⅝
100 Al. & T. H	44	100 do b5	82⅜
400 O. & Miss. R...bty	31	200 Tol., W. & W	53
100 do	30⅞	200 M. & St. P	76⅛
100 do b3	30⅛		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$100,000 Tenn. 6s. new.	65⅞	100 Ohio & Miss. R...c	30⅜
100 Mer. U. Ex c	24½	500 M. S. & N. I b30	92⅛
100 Quicksilver	23⅛	400 do	92⅛
100 Pacific Mail	100⅜	100 do b10	92⅛
100 West. U. Tel	35⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts...b10	89⅜
100 N. Y. Cen	135¾	400 do	89⅜
300 Erie R	69⅛	400 do	89
200 Reading R b15	95⅜	500 Clev. & Tol s30	103
200 do	95	500 do b30	102¾
200 Mil. & St. P	76	200 Chic., R. I. & P	108⅜
100 P. F. W. & C	110⅜	100 do	108⅞
100 do b30	110⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. R	83⅛
100 do c	110⅜	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf	82⅝

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex	26⅝	100 Mil. & St. P	75
100 Pacific Mail	100⅜	200 O. & M. R	30⅜
100 N. Y. Cen b10	136⅛	600 Mich. So. & N. I.	92⅛
100 do	136	100 do s10	92⅛
600 Erie R	69⅛	1200 Clev. & P	89⅜
100 do	69⅜	200 Clev. & Tol	103⅜
100 Hud. R	138½	200 Chi. R. I. & P	108⅜
200 Reading R	95⅛	100 Chi. & N. W. R	82⅜
100 Tol., W. & W	51⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf	82⅝
100 Mil. & St. P. Pf	83		

TUESDAY, July 28—P. M.

The Gold market opened steady at 144@144⅛ ℔ cent. An erroneous Associated Press Cable dispatch quoting United States 5-20 Bonds of 1862 as having advanced to 73⅛@73⅜ ℔ cent. in London this morning, on yesterday's advance in Gold in New-York, created much surprise, and a number of parties rushed into the Gold Room to sell at 144@143⅞@143⅜ ℔ cent. The blunder of the dispatch was soon afterward discovered through an authentic private telegram, quoting 72⅛@72⅜ ℔ cent., followed by the Press correction, and thereupon the sales of Gold returned even more suddenly than they had declined to 144⅛@⅜@½, but this excitement continued but a short time, and the sales then fell off again to 144⅛@¼ ℔ cent. The Foreign Exchanges for the Cunard steamer sailing to-morrow were easy, on actual cash sales, on the Street, at 110@110⅛ for 60 day Bills on London, and 110⅝@110⅞ for Short Sight Bills. One or two of the leading Trading Houses kept up their 60 day rate to 110¼ as the standard for the settlement of credits for this steamer, but there was a prevailing anxiety among the German Banking firms and the Canada Bank Agents to place their Bills at 110@110⅛ ℔ cent. The draft upon the Treasury for $7,200,000 in Gold in favor of the Russian Government, to pay for the treaty purchase of Alaska has not yet appeared. Our information to-day is, that it will probably come to Mr. WARD, the new York, Agent of the BARINGS, who are the London Bankers of the Russian Government. It is further intimated that some remittances in the line of Exchange have already been made for this account, but whether this be true or not, it seems quite evident, from the abundance and variety of Bills now offering in the market, the whole sum can be transmitted, without materially enlarging the present export movement of Gold. The Hamburg steamer carried out to-day $280,000. The Gold for cash delivery on the transactions of the Gold Room, which are daily cleared at the New-York Gold Exchange Bank, continues easy, and the holders are paying about 3 ℔ cent. ℔ annum interest for carrying over their balances.

The Public Funds have been firm in prices, without decided activity of movement throughout the day, and the closing transactions in the Afternoon were at prices fully up to the market of yesterday. The old Five-twenties of 1862, 114⅛@114⅜; the new of 1867, 109⅛@109⅜ ℔ cent. At the Afternoon Board there was a more active business, and nearly half a million of Ten-forties sold at 108⅛, and the Five-twenties of 1862 again sold at 114⅝ ℔ cent. The other Five-twenties and the long 6 per cents of 1881 were also firm. On the Border State Bonds the contest was renewed against Tennessee's, both for cash and seller's option, thirty days, but little or no impression was made upon prices, even with the aid of an Afternoon rumor that the Military were to be called out to suppress civil commotion in the State. The other State Bonds were steady in prices, but without much activity in sales.

The Railway Share Market was especially firm on the New-York Central, which sold up to 135⅞@136@136⅛ ℔ cent., and quite active on Erie, which sold at 69⅛@69⅜ ℔ cent. There was

also an advance on Rock Island to 109 ℘ cent. The two North West Stocks were weaker, and there was a decline of 1½@2 ℘ cent. on Toledo and Wabash. Michigan Southern and the two St. Paul Stocks were firm, and Fort Wayne advanced to 110⅞ ℘ cent.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night. The Public Funds left off steady; Gold, 144 ℘ cent.; Exchange on London, 110@110¼, irregular in rate, and sellers numerous; the Railways strong on New-York Central, steady on Erie and weak on some of the Western Roads:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	108⅜	108⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅝	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109⅝	109⅝
American Gold Coin	144	144
Bills on London, 60 days	110¼	110¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	66⅜	66⅜
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55¼
Missouri Bonds	91¼	91¼
North Carolina Bonds, old	71¾	72
New-York Central	135⅞	136
Erie Railway	69	69
Hudson River	139	138½
Reading Railway	95¼	95¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅞	108⅞
Northwest Common	83¼	82¾
Northwest Preferred	83	82½
Michigan Southern	92¼	92¼
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	110⅞	110½
Cleveland and Pittsburg	89½	89
Pacific Mail Company	100¼	100⅜
St. Paul Preferred	84¼	83¾
St. Paul Common	76¼	75¼

We learn that other Cable dispatches than to the Associated Press from London early this forenoon quoted 5-20s at an advance, in place of a decline, from yesterday's late sales. It is possible that the adjournment of Congress may have induced an advance on the opening of the London market this morning, which was not subsequently sustained, but we incline to the belief that the telegrapher on the other side unintentionally gave the wrong cypher.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ℘ cent. reg., 1881	115¼	5-20 coup., 1868	109⅜
500 & 1,000, 1881	105⅝	Oregon W. L., ½ yr.'81	110
5-20 reg., 1862	110	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1871	126
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	114⅝	5 ℘ cent. reg., 1874	114¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	111½	5 ℘ cent. coup., 1874	117¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	112⅝	End. coup., 1874	114
5-20 reg., 1865, new is.	108⅞	10-40 reg.	108¼
5-20 cou. 1865, n. is.	109¾	10-40 500 & 1,000	108⅜
5-20 coup., 1867	109½	6's Currency	102½

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y L.	108	Illinois 6s c. '79 aft. 1870.	99½
N.Y. 7 ℘. c. Canal, 1870.	102	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877.	99½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1872.	101	Illinois coupon 6s. 1879.	99½
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1873.	101⅜	Illinois war loan	99⅝
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	101⅞	Michigan 6 ℘ c., 1873	95
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., 1868	70
N. Y. 6 ℘ c. Canal, 1877.	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c., ex c.	67⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1878.	102	Tennessee 6 ℘ c. n. bds	66⅜
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1874.	98½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55¼
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1875.	95	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 5 ℘ c. Canal, 1876.	95	Georgia 7s. new bonds.	90
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1870	99	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	72¼
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1881	101	N. C. 6s. new bonds	72
Ohio 6 ℘ c., 1886	101	Missouri 6s	91¼
Kentucky 6s	96	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss.	91¼
Illinois Canal Bds. 1860.	99½	Louisiana 6s	64
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	California 7s	131
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1860.	99½	California 7s. large bds.	130
Ill. 6s. cou., '79 aft. 1862.	99½	Connecticut 6s	99½
Illinois 6s, c. '79 aft. 1865.	99½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	135	Hanover	115
Merchants'	120½	Metropolitan	136
Mechanics'	129	East River	99
Union	120	Nassau	106
America	142	Corn Exchange	125
Phenix	107½	St. Nicholas	114
North River	106	Commonwealth	115
Leather Manuf's	176½	Importers' & Trad's	125
Commerce	122	Park	152
Broadway	250	Manuf's & Merch'ts	100
Ocean	106	Central National	108
American Exchange	121	Fourth National	104⅞
Chatham	145	Ninth National	109½
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	96	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	99½
N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	95½	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	83¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	91	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	73¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	103
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	103½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	78
N. Y. Cen. 7's.con.1876	132	Quin. & Tol. 1st M.'90	75
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	132	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M.	72
Erie 1st M., Ex	104½	Gal. & Chi. Ex	102
Erie 7s. 3d ind., 1883	99	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
Erie 7s. 4th ind., 1880	93	Chi. & R. I. Pac. 7s.	93⅜
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	90	Morris & Essex 1st M.	101
Buff., N.Y.& Erie 1st '77	91	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M., '69-70	103	Clev. & Tol. S F.	101¼
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S.F.'85	104	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	101
Hud. R. 7s. 3d M., '75	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	103
Harlem 1st M.	102	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	99
Mich. C. 8 ℘ c. '69-'72	112	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	97
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	115½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st M.	109½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	96	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	101	Chic. & Alton Inc.	94
Ill. Cent. 7 ℘ ct. 1870	120	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	72
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	95
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	87	Ohio & Miss. Con.	86
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81½	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	92
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	99	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	89
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds.	91	Chi. & G. East'n 1st M.	79½
Con. 7 ℘ cent. conv.	94	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	91
Con. 7 ℘ cent. ex bds.	91	Bost. Hart. & Erie g'd.	90
Lack. & West'n. bds.	96		

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,560,282 18; payments, $1,443,230 04; balance, $82,904,000 33. The receipts include for Customs, $379,000; for Gold Notes, $63,000.

The exports hence of Domestic Produce, week ending this evening, have been to the value of $2,976,585.

The Pacific National Bank and the Corn Exchange Bank, of this City, have each declared a half-yearly Dividend of Five ℘ cent., payable Aug. 1.

We are indebted to the publishers of the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (now located at Nos. 79 and 81 William-street,) for a bound copy of their sixth semi-annual volume, containing all the weekly issues of this prosperous business record from January to June, inclusive, of the current year. The *Chronicle* steadily maintains its well-earned reputation for the promptness, freshness, and reliability of its financial and commercial summaries; and for the ability and uprightness with which its more distinctively editorial department is conducted. It richly merits the support which has been so liberally accorded to it by the business community.

Messrs. UTLEY & DOUGHERTY have established themselves as Brokers in Government Securities, and other Stocks and Bonds, and also in Gold, at No. 11 Wall-street. They also deal in the Gold-bearing Bonds of the Union Pacific and the Central Pacific Railway Companies.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ 700 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD running west from Omaha across the Continent, are now finished and in active operation. One hundred and sixty miles have been built in the last three months. More than twenty thousand men are employed, and this average of forty miles per month will be continued throughout the season, making nine hundred completed miles by Jan. 1, and it is probable that the entire Grand Line to the Pacific will be open for business in 1869. No other first-class railroad in the world has been built and equipped so rapidly as the Union Pacific.

The United States Government makes of this railroad a great national work, and aids its construction by very liberal grants of money and of lands. To further insure the speedy completion of the Road, the Company are authorized to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds, having thirty years to run, and having interest coupons payable semi-annually at the rate of six per cent. in gold. By special provision of the act of Congress, these bonds are made a First Mortgage upon the entire road, the Government taking a second lien as security for the repayment of its loan. The principal, and interest at 6 ℘ cent., are payable in gold. The mortgage bonds of nearly all other railroads in this country are payable, principal and interest, in currency; and it is asserted, without fear of contradiction, that no other railroad company in the world, building so great an extent of road, issues bonds of equal value with the First Mortgage Bonds now offered for sale by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The price of these bonds is now 102, and accrued interest from July 1, in currency. The Company believe that at this price their bonds are the safest and most profitable investment in the market, and they confidently expect that they will shortly command a higher premium than any similar security. The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance. Subscriptions will be recieved by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States, and in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-street, and by JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-street.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	21	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	3,541	Malt, bushels	21,000
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	66	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	300	Cut Meats, pkgs	153
Wheat, bushels	....	Lard, pkgs	47
Corn, bushels	108,967	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	....
Rye, bushels	50	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	31,916	Petroleum, bbls.	1,527

ASHES—Have been inactive, at $8 25@$8 37 for Pots, and (nominally) $9 25@$9 50 for Pearls ℘ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Has been quiet and heavy, at 41c.@44c. for Yellow, ℘ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand has been somewhat brisker, and prices have been firm for desirable styles of work, the offerings of which have been moderate. We quote Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $2 50@$4 50; Boys', $1 75@$3; Youths', $1 37@$2 25; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@$5; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@$6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $3@$3 75; Youths', $2@$2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@$1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 95c.@$1 35; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 85c.@$1 30; Youths', 65c.@$1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@$2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $2@$2 62; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $2@$2 75; Boys', $1 35@$2; Youths', 90c.@$1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 95c.@$1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@$1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 15@$2 10; Ladies' Sewed Goat, Kid and Calf Boots, $1 75@$2 50; Ladies' Sewed Goat Balmorals, $2@$3; Misses' Pegged Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 25@$1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 60@$2 25; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@$1; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@$3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@$3; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@$1 75; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@$1 10; Fancy Children's S. H. and Heel Shoes, 40c.@$1 ℘ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in demand at former rates, including common Hard at $8 50@$12; Croton at $18@$22, and Philadelphia Front at $45@$50 ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Continue very quiet, including Adamantine at 21c.@23c. for light weights; Plain Sperm at 45c., and Patent do., 55c. ℘ lb.

CEMENT—Is in request and steady; Rosendale at $1 75 ℘ bbl.

COAL—Has been inactive at unchanged prices; Anthracite from yard, $5@$6 50 ℘ ton of 2,000 lbs.; Liverpool House Cannel, $16@$17; do. Gas Cannel, $11@$12 ℘ ton of 2,240 lbs. The regular monthly sale of Scranton Coal will be held in this City tomorrow, (Wednesday,) July 29, when 30,000 tons will be offered at auction.

COFFEE—Has been steady in price, but not active, including Java at 22c.@23½c.; Maracaibo, 15½c.@17½c.; Laguayra, 15½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@14¾c., all in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has declined in price, on a very moderate trade, closing irregularly and with a downward tendency. Sales have been reported of 1,425 bales, all to spinners. Messrs. CORNWALL and ZEREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for tomorrow's steamer, viz:

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	24	24¼	24½@24¾
Good Ordinary	25¾	26	26¼@26½
Low Middling	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Middling	29¼	29½	29¾@30
Good Middling	31	31¼	31½@32

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	2,089
Receipts last week	3,911
Receipts preceding week	5,795
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	382,547
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	608,069
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	215,914
Exports since Sept. 1	369,419
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	50,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,184,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,861,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,701,000
Exports same time 1866-7	1,521,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,698,500
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	80,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	150,000

DRY GOODS—Trade has been quiet since our last The demand has been very moderate, chiefly from the local and near-by jobbing trade. Desirable fabrics have been quoted firm in price, however, and not in large stock.

The *Independent* says: "The sales of Unbleached Sheetings during the past week have not been so large as had been generally anticipated, owing probably in a great degree to the extreme heat of the weather, which has driven many active business men into the country, and kept many country merchants from coming to the City. Stocks of standard makes are considerably diminished, and most of the popular makes are firmly held at our quotations. Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are selling moderately in small lots, without any material change of prices. Jobbers are well supplied at present, but the opening of the Fall business will doubtless cause an advance of rates. Drills are in moderate request, but the stock in first hands has been considerably reduced and prices are well maintained. Canton Flannels are not in active demand, but the popular makes are firmly held at quoted prices. Corset Jeans are without change. The market is well supplied and prices firm. There is a better demand for Apron Checks, but no advance in prices. Stripes and Ticks are in rather active demand, and prices firmly maintained. In denims and cottonades there has been increased activity; heavy denims are in good demand, and prices are well kept up. In printing cloths there has been but little doing, and prices have yielded a little. Prints are not very active. It is just the transition period between Summer and Fall for this class of goods. The commission houses are anxious to work off their odd lots of light effects; but the medium and dark styles, which are now coming upon the market, are in better demand and held at full prices. Merrimacks are held by agents at 14½ for D fancy and for pinks and purples, 16 for W fancy. Ginghams of desirable styles are more inquired for, and sell freely at quotations. Rolled jaconets and cambrics are in moderate demand only. In woollens there is some improvement; sales are more readily effected, and prices are a shade higher. Fine grades of cloths and coatings are in better request, and jobbers and clothing manufacturers buy more freely than has been the case for the past two or three months. Cassimeres and satinets are in better request, but prices do not yet quite rise to the expectations of manufacturers. Kentucky jeans are in fair demand at our quotations. The market is well supplied. The better qualities are the most inquired for. Flannels do not move with much briskness, but the higher grades are selling at a slight advance on our last quotations. It is rather early in the season to look for any activity in foreign goods, and except for a few seasonable styles, required to keep up an assortment, there is very little doing. But the prospects for the Fall trade are very encouraging, and when the season fairly opens a rush to the auction rooms may be anticipated. The importations are comparatively light, and there is little prospect of any excess of supply of foreign fabrics, such as was experienced in 1836. Our importers are too shrewd not to profit by the lessons of the last two years."

DRUGS, DYES AND DYEWOODS—Have been in better request at generally buoyant figures.

FEATHERS—Have been quite dull, including Live Geese at 75c.@85c. ℘ lb.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Continue very quiet at from $3 10@$3 15 for Canton ℘ box.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in limited demand at previous quotations.

FISH—The demand has been moderate for most kinds, including Dry Cod at $6 37@$7 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel, $21 75@$23 25; No. 2 do. $17 75@$20 50; No. 3 do., $9@$10 50 ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring, $6@$9 50 ℘ bbl.; Smoked Herring, 30c.@42½c. for Scale, and 20c.@25c. for No. 1 ℘ box.

FRUIT—Foreign varieties have been firm, but quiet, including Layer Raisins at $3 90@$3 95 ℘ box, Currants at 11¼c.@11½c., Almonds at 14c.@36c., and Figs at 11c.@22c.; Dates, 7c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Desirable lots of State and Western Flour have again advanced 10c.@15c. ℘ bbl. on a fair trade demand. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $6 85@$7 60; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $8 30@$9 25; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $9 25@$10 35, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $8 70@$9 60 ℘ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 85@$7 60
Extra State	8 30@10 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 35@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	8 70@ 9 60
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 65@13 50
Extra Genesee	10 40@13 50
Common to choice extra Missouri	10 15@15 00

Southern Flour is quiet but firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 600 bbls. at $8 40@$9 80 for very poor to fair, and $9 80@$15 25 for fair to very superior extra, ℘ bbl. California Flour is in good demand at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported of 1,100 sacks at $10@$12 75, as extremes, for extras ℘ 196 lbs. Rye Flour continues in request at $7 60@$10 for common to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 260 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey, $5 60@$5 80 for Western, $5 85 for Brooklyn, $5 25 for City, $6 for Marsh's Caloric, and $6 15 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 350 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in more demand, chiefly for milling, at a shade firmer prices for desirable lots. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 66,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 46@$2 55; Red do. at $2 30; No. 1 Spring (small lots) at $2; No. 2 do. at $1 80@$1 86; White Southern at $2 40; Red and Amber do. at $2 26@$2 38; and White California at $2 60@$2 80 (the latter an extreme rate) ℘ bushel. Corn has been fairly active, to-day, but at a further reduction in prices, closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 02@$1 13 for unsound and damp to strictly prime Mixed Western; $1 11@$1 13 for kiln-dried do.; and $1 16@$1 19 for Yellow and White Western ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley have been quiet and nominal. Of Barley Malt, sales were made to the extent of 2,100 bushels at $2 37@$2 38 ℘ bushel. Canadian Peas have been held above the views of buyers and have been inactive. Oats have been quiet and depressed in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 41,000 bushels Western at 84½c. afloat, and 83c. in store, ℘ bushel. The Albany *Argus* of this morning gives the following list of boats as having passed Fultonville during forty-eight hours prior to 1:30 P. M., July 27, 1868: Charles J. Hill, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Slocum, Oswego, corn; Hiram Eaton, Buffalo, corn; Ni Hart, Oswego, wheat; M. M. Caleb, Buffalo, oats; H. N. Holt, Buffalo, corn; W. F. O. Rourke, Buffalo, corn; J. S. Oakley, Buffalo, corn; Llobie, Buffalo, corn; Chet Cole, Buffalo, corn, Kingston, Buffalo, corn; Ada Feetor, Buffalo, corn, &c.; Freeman Phillips, Buffalo, corn; Ceres, Buffalo, corn; Gen. Foote, Oswego, corn; Mary E. Horn, Buffalo, corn; P. R. Putnam, Buffalo, corn; Maggie, Buffalo, corn; Ella Viola, Buffalo, corn; Thos. Clement, Buffalo, corn; George N. Feeter, Buffalo, corn; Harvey Judd, Buffalo, corn; J. H. Cain, Buffalo, corn; Libbie Breed, Oswego, corn; Ida O. Sawyer, Buffalo, corn; E. W. Shepard, Oswego, wheat; E. W. Cummings, Buffalo, corn; City of Boston, Buffalo, corn; H. M. Kinne, Buffalo, corn; P. B. Brooks, Buffalo, corn; Canarsie, Buffalo, corn; Leland Ranken, Jr., Buffalo, oats; Margie, Buffalo, corn; Euphrates, Rome, flour, &c.; Emma, Buffalo, corn; P. P. E. Bellinger, Buffalo, wheat; Wm. Baker, Oswego, corn; Minnie F. Howe, Buffalo, oats, &c.; W. H. Judson, Buffalo, corn; R. Paddock, Oswego, feed; Libbie, Buffalo, corn; P. J. Myers, Buffalo, oats; Belle, Buffalo, oats; Laila Rookh, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Beaufort, Buffalo, corn; Ed Higgins, Buffalo, wheat; Pilot, Oswego, wheat; Wm. Guess, Lockport, flour, &c.; W. D. Hoff, Buffalo, oats, &c.; C. J. Gillett, Oswego, corn; H. Hudson, Buffalo, oats, &c.; P. P. St. John, Buffalo, corn; Isaac Miller, Buffalo, lard, &c.; T. J. Thomas, Buffalo, corn; D. D. Campbell, Buffalo, corn; Billy Lape, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Silas N. Fish, Buffalo, oats; Carrie McK. Herrick, Buffalo, oats; Olive, Buffalo, corn; A. S. Carpenter, Buffalo, oats; James Chappell, Jr., Rochester, flour, &c.; George J. Whitney, Buffalo, corn; Buffalo, Buffalo, oats; Suffield, Buffalo, corn; Louis, Buffalo, corn; P. V. D. V. Schemerhorn, Buffalo, corn; Galt, Buffalo, oats; Nelson S. Markle, Buffalo, corn; M. F. Chase, Buffalo, oats, Martha Carley, Buffalo, corn; Emily B, Buffalo, corn; Mattie Collins, Buffalo, oats, &c.; Convoy, Montezuma, malt; William Barr, Buffalo, corn.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quiet but steady since our last, at 17⅜c.@18c⅛., and 22⅜c.@22⅝c., chiefly 22½c., respectively.

GUANO—Peruvian continues salable and buoyant at $88@$89 ℘ ton.

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate demand at 70c.@75c. for shipping, and $1 05@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw is in request at 75c.@95c. for short and long ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Have been quite dull at weak and drooping prices.

HOPS—Have been sparingly dealt in since our last, including American at 10c.@40c. for new, and Foreign at 20c.@35c. ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@25c.; choice to fancy, 30c.@35c. Eastern, prime to choice, 25c.@30c. Wisconsin, common to fancy, 20c.@40c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c. Foreign—Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c. ℘ lb.

HEMP—Has been in request, at uniform rates, including American at $172 50@$180 for undressed, and $270@$290 for dressed ℘ ton; Jute at 6c.@6⅛c., gold, ℘ lb.; Manilla, 9⅜c.@10c., gold, ℘ lb.

LATHS—Have been in moderate demand at $2 75@$2 90 for Eastern, ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—The demand has been rather light for Sole at our previous quotations. Sole—Oak Slaughter and salted, good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, light Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, middle Cropped, good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies Cropped, good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, good Middle, 28½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, damaged, all weights, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, poor, all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c., cash, ℘ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues in moderate request at $1 10 for Common, and $2 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—Has been rather more active and buoyant in price, including Eastern Spruce at $17@$21 ℘ thousand.

METALS—The demand has been improving, and the tendency of prices has been generally in favor of sellers, who have not been eager to realize, as they confidently anticipate a more satisfactory market at an early day. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23⅜c.@24½c. ℘ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $39@$40; No. 2 do., $36@$37; Scotch Pig, $41@$44 50; English and American Bar Iron, refined, $81 50@$87 50 ℘ ton; Pig Lead, $6 30@$6 87½, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 35@$6 45, in gold, ℘ 100 lbs.; Straits Tin, 23⅞c.@24c. in gold, ℘ lb.; Banca Tin, 26⅞c.@27c., in gold, ℘ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 87@$7 50; Terne do., $6 25@$8 12½, gold, ℘ box; Zinc, 12c.@13c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate request at weak and irregular prices, including Port Rico at 46c.@70c.; Cuba at 31c.@53c.; English Islands at 50c.@52½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been moderately inquired for, including Spirits Turpentine at 43½c.@45½c. ℘ gallon; Crude at $3 87@$4; Resin at $2 80@$8 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3@$3 50; Pitch at $3 50 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at 80c.@82c.; Bleached Whale at 88½c.@90c.; Crude Sperm at $1 90; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 20@$1 55; Red Oil at 80c.@$1; Linseed Oil at $1 03@$1 07; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ℘ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—Week ending July 27.—The market for both Sperm and Whale Oil has ruled very quiet since our last, the only transaction being 520 bbls. Northern Whale, on private terms, for home use.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.	Pounds Bone
From Jan. 1 to July 27,'68	19,252	53,232	725,229
Same time last year	18,766	62,789	692,468
Exports for the week ending July 27, 1868	1,433	....	3,068
Previously	8,619	6,715	448,601
From Jan. 1 to date	10,052	6,715	451,669
Same time last year	11,636	11,394	274,400

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Has been in less request at 16⅜c.@17½c. for Crude in bulk; 21½c.@22c. for do. in bbls.; 32c.@35½c. for Refined, in bond, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—New Mess Pork has been moderately sought after at rather firmer prices. Other kinds have been in limited request at about former quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,150 bbls., in lots, at $28 06@$28 25, closing at $28 20, regular, for New Western Mess; $28@$28 12 for old Mess; $23 87@$24 37 for Prime Mess, and $22 25@$23 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats have been in good request and firm; sales equal to 400 pkgs. at 15½c.@17½c. for Hams; 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@21c. for bagged Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is quiet but steady. Lard has been in moderate demand and firm; sales have been reported since our last of 760 tcs. and bbls. at 16½c.@18½c. for poor to very choice, chiefly at 17½c.@18c for prime to choice steam, ℘ lb. Beef continues in request at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal, including inferior to choice Prime Mess at $21@$33, and India Mess at $30@$36 ℘ tierce; sales, 100 tcs. Beef Hams continue quite dull at $26@$33 for State and Western ℘ bbl. Butter continues in demand and firm. Cheese has been in request and steady. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ℘ lb.	35	@45
Pennsylvania, ℘ lb., fresh pails	35	@45
State, firkins, ℘ lb.	36	@40
State, half-firkin tubs, ℘ lb.	38	@40
Welsh tubs, ℘ lb.	33	@37
Western Reserve, tubs, ℘ lb.	26	@30
Illinois and Wisconsin, tubs, ℘ lb.	25	@29
Western Reserve, firkins, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, ℘ lb.	27	@30
Northern Pennsylvania, firkins, ℘ lb.	33	@35

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℘ lb.	15	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair quality, ℘ lb.	13½	@14½
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℘ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ℘ lb.	12	@13½
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	7	@10

RICE—Has been more freely offered and has been in slack request at declining prices, including Carolina at $10@$11 25 and Rangoon at $9 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in request, including Turk's Island at 45c.@46c., by the cargo, ℘ bushel; Liverpool ground at $1 75@$1 80; do. fine at $2 50@$2 90, and Prussian at $3 25 ℘ sack.

SEEDS—Have been more inquired for, particularly Clover, at buoyant prices, including Clover at 13½c.@15c.; Rough Flax at $2 60@$2 70; Calcutta Linseed at $2 17½@$2 22½, in Boston and New-York, gold; Timothy at $2 45@$2 60 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in demand and held rather more firmly, including Honduras Deer at 45c.; San Juan at 40c.@42c.; Bolivar at 32½c.; Sisal at 46c.@48c.; Vera Cruz at 42c.; Chagres at 45c.; Puerto Cabello at 37c.@39c.; Para, at 45c., gold, ℘ lb.; Tampico Goat at 55c.; Matamoras at 55c.; Buenos Ayres at 32c.@35c.; Payta at 32c.@34c., gold, ℘ lb.; Curacoa at 35c.@42½c., currency; Cape at 50c.@55c., currency, and Madras at 50c.@55c. each.

SOAP—Has been quiet, including Castile at 16½c.@16⅝c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7c. ℘ lb.

SPICES—Have been in some request, including Mace at 90c.@95c.; No. 1 Nutmegs at 87c.@88c.; Cassia at 51½c.@52c.; Cloves at 26½c.@27c.; Pepper at 23½c.@24c.; Pimento at 20½c.@21c.; Ginger at 11c.@11½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate demand at former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@14⅝c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@12¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars are in fair demand at from 13¾c.@16⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 85,000 lbs. Tallow at 12c.@12⅜c., chiefly at 12⅛c.@12¼c.; 44,000 lbs. Stearine at 17¼c.@19c., and 30,000 lbs. Grease at 8⅜c.@11c. ℘ lb.

TEAS—Have been quiet at previous prices, including Gunpowder and Imperial at from $1@$1 85; Hyson at from 90c.@$1 50; Young Hyson at 77½c.@$1 65; Uncolored Japan at from 87½c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 68c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 67½c.@$1 25 ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—A good inquiry prevails for desirable lots at full prices, including Kentucky Lugs at 8½c.@10½c.; Common Leaf at 9½c.@13c.; Medium Leaf, 10½c.@14½c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16½c.; Fine Leaf, 15c.@18c.; Selections, 17c.@20c. ℘ lb. We quote Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts fillers, 6c.@7c.; average lots, 18c.@30c.; fine wrappers, 35c.@55c. New-York State fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 8c.@14c.; wrappers, 12c.@35c. Pennsylvania and Ohio fillers, 5c.@5½c.; average lots, 9c.@16c.; wrappers, 15c.@40c. ℘ lb. *Havana*—Common, 80c.@85c.; Good, 95c.@$1; Fine, $1 05@$1 10. *Yara*—I. cut, 82c.@85c.; II. cut, $1 07½@$1 12; average lots, 92½c.@95c. ℘ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco* thus—Black Work, Common and Medium, 17½c.@22c.; Good and Fine, 23c.@30c. Bright Work, Common and Medium, 25c.@45c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., in bond, ℘ lb.

WHALEBONE—Has been quiet and slightly depressed; Arctic, 60c., gold, ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in less request and less buoyant at 50c.@52c., in bond, ℘ gallon; sales 350 bbls.

WOOL—The demand has been fair, since our last, and desirable lots of domestic have been quoted firm and buoyant on quite moderate offerings.

Prices Current for Domestic Wool in New-York.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Indiana.	
Extra and above	46@50
¾ and ⅞ blood do	45@48
Common and ¼ do	42@44
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	60@67
Extra to XX do	49@55
¾ and ⅞ blood do	47@50
Common and ¼	43@45
Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa.	
Extra and above	44@47
¾ and ⅞ blood fleece	40@44
Common and ¼ fleece	39@42
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	43@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleece, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@45
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	25@33
Common fleece	20@23
Common fleece, burry	18@23
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	32@35
Spring Clip, A 1	29@33
Spring Clip, A 2	28@30
Spring Clip, B	26@30
Spring Clip, S	18@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry Lots 2c.@10c. ℘ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	40@50
Super	42@48
No. 1	33@38
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	35@43
Western limed, pulled	35@40
Southern limed, pulled	30@35
Tub washed	45@54
Also for South American Wools.	
Buenos Ayres Unwashed Merino and Saxony	35@45
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 1st Mestiza	30@40
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 2d Mestiza	26@35
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 3d Mestiza	22@31
Buenos Ayres Unwashed 4th Mestiza	20@21
Buenos Ayres Unwashed common Mestiza	16@29
Buenos Ayres Washed Mestiza	37@48
Buenos Ayres Washed common	25@30
Corrientes, fine to medium, unwashed	22@23
Corrientes, Creola, unwashed	18@20
Entre Rios, washed	32@45
Entre Rios, unwashed	18@40
Cordova, unwashed	28@33
San Jago, washed	28@33
St. Luis	28@33
Rio Grande, Mestiza, fine white washed	33@35
Rio Grande, common superior, washed white	30@32
Rio Grande, fair, washed white	28@30
Rio Grande, burry, washed white	19@22
Rio Grande, black, washed	21@22
Rio Grande, common white, unwashed	19@20
Rio Grande, burry, black and mixed, unwashed	14@16
Peruvian unwashed	23@30
Peruvian, limed, pulled	18@24
Chilian, unwashed, fine fleece	23@28
Chilian, unwashed, medium fleece	20@23
Chilian, unwashed, common fleece	21@23
Valparaiso, unwashed, fine	22@28
Valparaiso, unwashed, coarse	21@23
Mexican, washed, fine	24@27
Mexican, washed, medium	20@26
Mexican, unwashed, fine	20@25
Mexican, unwashed medium to common	16@22

FREIGHTS—There has been rather more activity to-day in the line of Breadstuff engagements, but at a shade easier rates. For Liverpool there were taken 22,500 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5⅜d. ℘ bushel. For London, 7,500 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 6d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow, 40,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 5⅛d. ℘ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 27, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—THOMAS COMAN, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Aldermen Moore, Ward, O'Brien, White, Cushman, Miller, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

The minutes of July 20 were read and approved.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Coulter—

Petition of Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a platform scale in front of their property, No. 636 West Forty-third-street.

In connection therewith Alderman COULTER offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a platform scale in front of their property, No. 636 West Forty-third-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Alderman Coulter moved that said resolution be adopted.

Which was lost.

He then moved that such vote be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

The same was then referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By the President—

Petition of property-owners for Nicolson pavement in Cherry-street, from New Chambers to Clinton-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

By Alderman Cushman—

Petition of the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect platform scales in front of their property, corner of Twentieth-street in Eleventh-avenue.

In connection therewith, Alderman CUSHMAN offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the Knickerbocker Ice Company to erect a platform scale in front of their property, on Twentieth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, the same to be done under direction of the Street Commissioner, and to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

By Alderman Norton—

Petition of owners on Reade-street, between Washington and West streets, to have said street paved.

Which was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

RESOLUTIONS

By Alderman McGrath—

Resolved, That croton mains be laid in Twentieth-street, from Avenue B to the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Croton Aqueduct.

By the same—

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and hereby is respectfully requested to report to this Board, as soon as possible, the cause of the delay in commencing the work of paving the Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One Hundred and Tenth-street, with Belgian pavement, the ordinance providing for the work having been approved by the Mayor, Dec. 11, 1867, and immediately thereafter transmitted to the said Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Cushman—

Resolved, That Henry C. Denison be and he is hereby appointed a Commissioner of Deeds, in and for the City and County of New-York.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Ordinances.

By Alderman Repper—

Resolved, That the annexed bill of John Mildmer, amounting to sixty-four dollars, for music furnished at the firework display on the 4th of July, 1867, at Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues, under the direction of the Special Committee on Celebration of Fourth of July, 1867, be paid from the appropriation for City Contingencies.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Alderman Cuddy—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to cancel the contract now existing, for the work of regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Thirty-third-street, from the Fourth to the Eighth avenue, with the consent of the contractor; and that he readvertise for proposals and make a new contract for the completion of the work by the lowest bidder therefor, as provided by the Charter of 1857.

Which was referred to the Committee on Roads.

By the same—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Messrs. Merrifield and Fowler, of No. 442 Broadway, to place a lamp in front of their premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman McQuade—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Nicholas Haas, to regulate, grade, curb, gutter and flag in front of his premises in Eighty-second-street, ninety-eight feet east of Avenue A, the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Moore—

Resolved, That when the Board adjourns it do so to meet on the first Monday in September next.

Which was adopted.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessments in the matter of Church-street extension.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment of assessment in the matter of the widening of Sixth-avenue, from One Hundred and Tenth-street to Harlem River.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, transmitting an apportionment in the matter of Third-avenue flaging, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-fifth streets.

Which was ordered on file.

A communication was received from His Honor the Mayor, inviting the members to review with him the Sixty-ninth Regiment on Wednesday, the 29th day of July, at 10 o'clock; also, to attend the concert and military competive drill of Company I, Ninth Massachusetts Militia, on the same evening, at the Academy of Music.

Which invitation was accepted.

A communication was received from the Board of Market Commissioners, relating to the issue of stock.

Which was laid over.

REPORTS.

Report of Committee on Roads, to regulate and grade Seventy-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues; to pave Sixty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, with Belgian pavement; also, Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River; also, Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue; also, Sixtieth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue; also, Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue; also, Fifty-eighth-street, from First to Third-avenue; also, Fifty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River; to flag, &c., Sixty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues; to lay gas-mains and light street lamps in Eighty-seventh-street, from First to Third-avenue.

Which were laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled "an ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient Election Districts," relating particularly to the Twenty-second Ward, and to divide the same into twenty-one Election Districts.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, McQuade—12.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

JOSEPH SHANNON, Clerk.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, July 27, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esq., President, in the chair, and the following members:

Councilmen O'Brien, Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feftner—17.

The minutes of meeting held July 20 were read and approved.

PETITION.

Petition of Coolidge, Pratt & Co., that measures be taken to remedy the unfavorable condition of Laight-street, between Washington and West streets, caused by the change of grade and repaving of West-street.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Thompson—

Resolved, That the ordinance, to redistrict the Eighteenth Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1868, be and is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the said 26th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Welch—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Tenth Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, on the 1st day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By the President—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Fourteenth Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 11th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 27th day of April, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 28th day of April, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under and by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 27th day of April, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Twenty-first Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 13th day of April, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of May, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of May, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they hereby are confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of May, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Hoffman—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Seventeenth Ward, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 15th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 17th day of June, 1868, be and is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Sixth Ward, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 2d day of July, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 9th day of July, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That the ordinance to redistrict the Nineteenth Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 11th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 12th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby enacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 11th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Murphy—

Resolved, That an ordinance to redistrict the Twentieth Ward, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of June, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of June, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 26th day of June, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of June, 1868.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilman O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That permission be given to Bernard Lynch to place a watering trough on the west side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirteenth and One Hundred and Fourteenth streets.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That Forty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By the President—

Resolved, That Fifty-fifth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and they are hereby authorized and directed to have the gutter stone removed in Fifty-seventh-street, between Second-avenue and East River, and the same paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the present contract.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

By Councilman Scannel—

Resolved, That Twenty-third-street, between Third-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to the Committee on Belgian Pavement.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Forty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Welch—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the east side of the Bowery, at its intersection with Grand-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the heads of the several Departments of the City Government be and they are hereby authorized and directed to close their respective offices on Saturdays at 12 o'clock M.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That a public drinking hydrant be placed on the northeast corner of Second-avenue and Sixty-first-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and lamp-posts placed in Fiftieth-street, from the First-avenue to East River; also in Beekman-place from Forty-ninth to Fifty-first-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

A message was received from his Honor the Mayor, inviting the Board to unite with him in a review of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, on Wednesday, 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., when that regiment will pass the City Hall as an escort to Company I, Ninth Regiment Massachusetts Militia; also, to attend the concert and competitive drill of that company with Company E, Twelfth Regiment, National Guard, State of New-York, at the Academy of Music on the evening of that day.

Which invitation was accepted.

REPORTS.

Of Committee on Belgian Pavement, concurring to pave Fifty-third-street, between Second-avenue and East River, with Belgian Pavement.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolved, That Amos B. Eno be and he hereby is permitted to construct, under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, a bay window for the basement and first story of his extension building, now being erected on the lot situate on the northerly side of Twenty-seventh-street, near the Fifth-avenue; said lot being known by the Ward number 1,144. The permission hereby given to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen O'Brien, the President, Councilmen Canary, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner—17.

An ordinance to amend an ordinance entitled, "An ordinance to divide the City of New-York into convenient election districts," relating particularly to the Twenty-second Ward, and to divide the same into twenty-one election districts.

Pending the reading thereof,

Councilman Feitner moved that the further reading of the said paper be suspended, and that the same be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was unanimously decided in the affirmative.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Messrs. Marrifield & Fowler, No. 442 Broadway, to place a lamp in front of their premises, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was concurred in by unanimous consent.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions relative to the death of James Long, Councilman, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 16th day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 16th day of January, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 20th day of January, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 16th day of January, 1868.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the ordinance making the annual appropriation for the support of the City Government for the year 1868, &c., adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 25th day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of January, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 25th day of January, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said ordinance, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said ordinance had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of January, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Loeb Brothers to lay pipe in the street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 27th day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 27th day of January, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 28th day of January, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 27th day of January, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Canary—

Resolved, That the resolution to amend resolution to permit John F. Walsh to extend floor over pier foot of Leroy-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 25th day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 25th day of January, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 30th day of January, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 25th day of January, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That the resolutions to remove obstructions on pier, foot of Forty-seventh-street, North River, &c., adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 23d day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 30th day of January, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 1st day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 30th of day of January, 1868.

By Councilman Hoffman—

Resolved, That the resolution to renumber First-avenue, from Houston to Twenty-sixth streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen, on the 23d day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 1st day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 3d day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen, on said 1st day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit H. T. Helmbold to retain balcony at No. 594 Broadway, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 20th day of January, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 30th day of January, ... received from the Mayor on the 10th day of February, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 30th day of January, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions relative to the death of Anson Herrick, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868 (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals) on the 8th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolutions had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Welch—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions relative to the death of James Reed, Ex-Alderman, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 8th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 8th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolutions, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolutions had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Fay—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution urging Congress to make an appropriation for the removal of obstructions in Hell Gate, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 1st day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 8th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That the preamble and resolution instructing Committee on Railroads to investigate the matter of sprinkling railroad tracks with salt, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 8th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 10th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 11th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared it to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said preamble and resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said preamble and resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Piggott—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit James Percival to erect two gas-lamps in front of No. 105 Vesey-street, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 15th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 15th day of February, and received from the Mayor on the 19th day of February, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 15th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Feitner—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit John Hassett, James McLaughlin and Hugh McCormick to regulate, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 8th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 20th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit property owners on Barrow-street, between Washington and West streets, to build a sewer, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 17th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 20th day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on the said 17th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman O'Brien—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit property-owners to erect a lamp-post on the northeast corner of Nassau and Spruce streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 20th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 20th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 21st day of February, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 20th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan:

Resolved, That the following resolution to extend time for the completion of contract, &c., One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 8th of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 18th day of February, 1868, and received from the Mayor on the 21st day of February, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and is hereby reënacted and adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 8th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the resolution to permit R. M. Hoe & Co. to extend their vaults on Columbia and Sheriff streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the 20th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen for 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 29th day of February, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 2d day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government, or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 29th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit Ione Yacht Club to build boat house foot of Fifty-seventh-street, North River, adopted by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 29th day of February, 1868, concurred in by the Board of Aldermen on the 2d day of March, 1868, and approved by the Mayor on the 3d day of March, 1868, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 29th day of February, 1868.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That the resolution to permit W. B. Reynolds to wash coaches in front of No. 51 Christopher-street, adopted by the Board of Alderman on the 2d day of March, 1868, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of 1868, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the 5th day of March, and received from the Mayor on the 6th of March, 1868, without his approval or objection thereto, (wherefore, under the provisions of the amended statute of 1857, the same became adopted,) be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said 5th of March, 1868.

Which was laid over.

(*To be concluded.*)

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
LOTTERY OF LIFE. Characters by Messrs. John Brougham, Charles Fisher, Edw. Lamb, T. J. Hind, B. T. Ringgold, Miss Effie Germon, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss M. Barrett, Miss F. Carman and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
BARBE BLEUE, (Opera Bouffe.) Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. Lambele, Mlle. Tostee, Mlle. Duclos, MM. Aujac, Dardignac, Duchesne and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING. Characters by Messrs. J. K. Mortimer, M. Rankin, J. C. Williamson, G. F. Browne, H. Ryner, H. Murdoch, Miss Blanche Grey, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Miss Amelia Harris and others.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PANTOMIMES, BALLETS, FARCES, BURLESQUES, ACROBATS, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st. near 3d-av.
VOCALISTS AND HUMORISTS, DANCES, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., near 58th-st.
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. By a grand Orchestra, under the direction of Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The rumor that peace had been proclaimed between Russia and Bokhara is confirmed.

The murderers of Prince MICHAEL, of Servia, have been executed. Sentence of death has also been pronounced against one of their accomplices.

Queen VICTORIA will leave England Aug. 5, on a visit to Paris, and a tour through France, Switzerland, and Germany.

It is reported that a new French loan is speedily to be placed in the market.

The Grand Duchy of Hesse has ratified the Naturalization treaty with the United States.

The steamships *St. Laurent*, from Havre July 16 and Brest July 18, and *Australasian*, from Liverpool July 18 and Queenstown July 19, reached this port last evening.

GENERAL.

A serious accident occurred at Fort Wallace, Kansas, on the 19th inst., on the occasion of the late visit of Gens. GRANT, SHERMAN, SHERIDAN and DENT to that post. While a salute was being fired one of the gunners was injured by a premature discharge, both hands being carried away and his face badly mutilated. He was taken to the post hospital where both arms were amputated by Surgeon TURNER, United States Army, and Surgeon H. T. GILBERT. The General-in-Chief and his companions were much grieved at the accident.

The total receipts of wheat in St. Louis, last week, were 111,089 bushels. The receipts of flour were 5,232 barrels, against 18,902 for the same week in 1867; of corn 63,520 bushels, against 119,291 bushels; of oats 47,176 bushels, against 38,984 bushels; and of hogs 291 head, against 2,306 head for the corresponding week of 1867.

Rev. Father VERHAEGAN, a prominent Jesuit priest in St. Louis, died on Saturday, aged 67 years.

WM. HOVEY, Esq., a highly esteemed citizen of Oberlin, Ohio, and Republican nominee for County Treasurer, died on Saturday evening last of typhoid fever.

The losses by the recent fire in Camden, N. J., amount in the aggregate to $54,900, on which there was a total insurance of $24,000.

It is reported that the yellow fever is prevailing at Indianola, Texas. The report is based upon a letter received in Galveston, in which the writer said the citizens were much excited.

Gen. BUTLER was served with a notice as he passed through Baltimore, on Monday evening, on his way home, of a suit by KIMBERLY & BRO., who had a store at Fortress Monroe during the war. They claim $26,000, and ask him to appear at court and defend the suit. They paid this money as rent to the United States Government. CHARLES W. WOOLLEY also caused him to be served with a writ to answer a suit for false imprisonment, laying his damages at $100,000.

A man named FLETCHER, who lives near Fairfield, Greene County, Ohio, hearing a noise in his barnyard, on Saturday night, went out to see what caused it, and some one lying in wait shot and killed him. A relative is suspected of committing the deed.

Z. G. NEAL, who shot and killed N. B. FISHER, in Winona, Minn., a few weeks ago, for having seduced his wife, has forfeited his bail and left for parts unknown. His bondsmen are fully secured, and the final loss will fall upon NEAL himself, he having given real estate security to the full amount.

It is estimated that, in the Ottawa district, pine timber standing has been destroyed by fire in the woods this season to the value of $4,000,000.

A paper published in East Saginaw, Mich., reports that a business man of Buffalo stumbled upon his runaway wife in that city a day or two since. They were married in 1866, she being an actress, and had lived together till two months ago, when she suddenly disappeared. A short time after he heard of her as the inmate of a disreputable house in Detroit, and she has lately been living ostensibly as the wife of a laborer in East Saginaw. She is now anxious to abandon her evil ways, but whether her husband will consent to her returning with him remains to be seen.

A movement has been inaugurated looking to the holding of a National Horse Fair in Detroit some time during the month of August of this year, and if the scheme is a success, then the Association propose to hold similar meetings every year.

The Indians recently assembled at Fort Larned have disappeared in a mysterious manner. It is supposed that they have gone to place their women and children in a place of safety before renewing hostilities. They were greatly dissatisfied because a portion of their annuities was withheld in payment for depredations committed on settlers. It is reported that one chief has organized a force of 25,000 warriors, and has, by his outrages, caused the suspension to a great extent of work on the Pacific Railroad by driving off or murdering the laborers.

A meeting to ratify the nominations of GRANT and COLFAX for President and Vice-President of the United States, and of Mr. BLAIR for Governor of the State of New-Jersey, was held in Hoboken last evening. Addresses were made by Mr. J. Y. FOSTER, A. W. TENNEY, Mr. WOODRUFF and others.

Thirty bodies of those drowned at Ellicott City, Md., in the flood on Friday, and seven drowned at Baltimore, have now been recovered. The Baltimore City Council has appropriated about $300,000 toward repairing immediately the damages by the flood and relieving the sufferers. Thousands are still engaged in clearing away the *débris* and repairing dilapidations. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is busy repairing bridges, and will soon be in running order; the Northern Central will probably be to-day. Accounts still arrive of additional damages in the country and in Frederick, Montgomery, and other counties.

The shipments of flour and grain from Toledo, Ohio, since the 1st of January exceed those for the same time in 1867, 1,451,741 bushels.

All the Illinois Congressmen, except Gen. LOGAN, are what the Southern rebels call "carpet-baggers," to say nothing of the State officers. Senator TRUMBULL is from Connecticut; Senator YATES was born in Kentucky; so was Gov. OGLESBY; and all the rest of the State officers, including the Judges of the Supreme Court, were born in other States.

The Michigan Southern Railroad Company have purchased the sleeping coaches which have heretofore been run on that road, and will hereafter operate them themselves.

Gov. ENGLISH, of Connecticut, yesterday vetoed the new Election law, and also the bill in relation to naturalization. His veto is of no effect, as a bare majority can pass the bill over it.

The General Term of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District of this State has just rendered a decision in a suit brought by WM. A. RUSSELL, of Salem, against Mr. BURTON, of Dannemora, for the recovery of a large sum of money for services in effecting a sale of an ore bed to the State. The suit was defended on the ground that there was no promise to pay for the services, and if there were, the promise was void on grounds of public policy, the services being in the nature of lobby services, for which no action could be maintained. The case was referred to Hon. D. A. BOIES, of Greenwich, and was tried before him in 1865. He rendered judgment in favor of Mr. RUSSELL, which judgment is now affirmed by the Supreme Court.

The examination in the case of "Doctor" ALVAH BLAISDELL for subornation of perjury, in having procured three witnesses to swear falsely, in order to effect the removal of Collector JOSHUA F. BAILEY from office, was to have taken place yesterday morning before Commissioner STILWELL, but, in consequence of illness in the family of Ex-Judge FULLERTON, counsel for the defence, a further adjournment for one week was ordered.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. It was resolved, with the permission of Gov. FENTON, to borrow the sum of $15,000 to be expended for sanitary purposes, in the Counties of Westchester and Kings. Superintendent DALTON reported that the filthiest portions of the streets of the First, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards had been thoroughly disinfected with carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, diluted with water, and at a cost of $332 45. The Disinfecting Commissioners were authorized to continue their work throughout the City, and to expend an amount of money not exceeding $2,500 in so doing. Dr. HARRIS reported 781 deaths in New-York, and 286 in Brooklyn during the past week, due, principally, to preventable diarrhœal diseases.

Judge GILBERT, in the Supreme Court of Brooklyn, at Special Term, yesterday, decided that Mrs. OAKES, formerly Mrs. STEINWAY, should have the custody of her children.

Cotton was sold yesterday to the extent of 1,425 bales, all to spinners, at reduced prices. Flour and Wheat were quoted firmer and in fair request, chiefly for home use. Corn and Oats were lower and less active. Provisions and Groceries were moderately inquired for. The freight engagements were more extensive, chiefly in the line of Breadstuffs, at a shade easier rates.

Disturbing Reconstruction.

The *World* sends forth the BLAIR and HAMPTON poison somewhat diluted, as in this paragraph:

"Why should Reconstruction be more sacred than anything else? The Radicals have derided and spat upon and disregarded the wise and beneficent Federal Constitution and made it a thing of no account, and yet a whisper against this precious Africanizing scheme of Reconstruction of theirs is met by a whirlwind of frantic execrations. To shut off all inquiry into its merits they bawl that it is a fixed fact, and appeal to the cowardice of the people not to disturb it. Why shouldn't it be disturbed if it is wrong? We are a practical people, and if a fact was fixed an hundred times over, and fixed wrong, that is no reason but that it should be fixed an hundred times more, if necessary, until it is fixed right. We want no loose ends left hanging in this matter, and it may be as well for these gentry to so understand the purpose of the people."

This is milk and water, compared with the strong stuff of the Blair letter, the Democratic platform, or the speeches of Southern rebels. It shows that though our contemporary's flesh is willing to go all lengths with and for its party, its spirit is hesitating and weak.

For the information of this anxious inquirer, we may remark that nobody has claimed for reconstruction a sanctity superior to all lawful methods of change. Nobody has alleged that it should not be disturbed "if it is wrong;" nor has anybody that we have heard of objected to all needful amendments, "until it is fixed right." We entreat the *World*, therefore, to dispel all fears upon this head. It may go forth unarmed, and urge the expediency of as many reforms in regard to the working of reconstruction as experience shall show to be necessary.

But there are two ways of "disturbing" reconstruction, and we fear that the *World*, in its desire to keep BRICK POMEROY off the track, has lost the clear light which, until recently, guided its steps. Its opinion within less than a month was, that any changes hereafter to be made in the government of the reconstructed States must be made by and through the people of the States themselves. It said, for instance, not many weeks ago, "that negro suffrage cannot be uprooted by the federal government, even under democratic control." It said again, that "when the negro constitutions go into operation, the former State governments will be defunct." Still later, discussing the very contingency which the rebel politicians threaten, it maintained that the local Government entitled to call on the President for support, "is the one which is recognized by Congress by the admission of Senators and representatives chosen under it." It asserted the existence of "a complete chain of legal obligations, binding the Federal authority to sustain the new Governments against any attempts to change them without their consent." We might multiply these citations, if it were necessary, to show how fully and how justly the *World* understood the position before the nomination of SEYMOUR and BLAIR on a revolutionary platform.

The *World* was then alive to the folly and danger of all modes of disturbing reconstruction by Federal power, or by force, or by any other agency than that which the new Constitutions respectively indicate. Whence the change in our contemporary's views? Whence the distorted vision, the affected horror of "the sanctity of reconstruction," and the timid, wavering and unsatisfactory by-play in behalf of the revolutionists?

We entreat our contemporary to turn for consolation and encouragement to its own columns previous to the date of the New-York Convention. It may take a few doses of physic with decided benefit to its moral health. It may learn afresh that henceforward the reconstructed States have their local affairs in their own keeping, and that if the Southern leaders of its Party attempt to interfere with the local authorities by violence, the President will be bound to step in and hang them. It will then see why reconstruction "shouldn't be disturbed" after Democratic fashion, even though it be not perfect; while it will perceive that all needful improvements may in due time be lawfully and peaceably introduced.

A Valuable Document.

We have been energetic during the entire session of Congress in urging measures of retrenchment and economy, and in demanding that the expenditures in all branches of the public service be so limited as to give the country whatever relief was possible from the burdens of taxation.

These public demands have not been acceded to as fully as we could wish. In some things Congress has been wasteful; in some it has failed to make the needed reductions; in some it has found it impossible to make any immediate or sudden change. But still it must be credited with large reductions in many departments of the Government, and it must also be credited with having thrown out many fine schemes that were pressed upon it for depleting the public Treasury.

Whatever Congress had done, or whatever it was in the power of Congress to do, it was certain that the Democrats would attempt to raise an uproar about the expenditures, and claim that they were twice as large, or ten times as large, or a hundred or thousand times as large as they would be if the Democratic corruptionists and plunderers had the Treasury in their keeping.

They are, however, rather going beyond the limits to which political falsification ought to confine itself in this matter. They presume upon Democratic ignorance to such an extent that they talk about expenditures of hundreds upon hundreds of millions for one thing or another, until they lose all possibility of anything like exact computation, and become incapable of footing up the figures which they have created.

To keep the Democrats from going altogether crazy upon this subject, and to furnish the country with information greatly needed at this time, the most competent statistician in the country, and the officer best acquainted with the details of the public expenditures and the condition of the public revenues, (Hon. DAVID A. WELLS, Special Commissioner of Revenue,) has drawn up a statement of facts and estimates that will be found full of interest and importance.

He writes in reply to a note which he received from a member of Congress, containing five questions:

First—What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868?

Second—To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1, 1865?

The subsequent three questions are in relation to the expenditures of the War Department, the Navy Department, the Freedmen's Bureau and the administration of "Reconstruction."

In answering these questions Mr. WELLS first says that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year. And then he goes on to give his facts and figures in detail, which will be found in full in other columns, and to which we invite the special attention of all citizens. Every Republican ought to keep this document constantly within sight from now until the election, in order that he may correct the absurdities of Democratic papers by it, and astonish the more deluded class of Democrats by an exhibition of mathematical truth.

Mr. WELLS shows in brief that the annual expenditures of the several Departments of the Government for the year ending with June last (exclusive of interest on the public debt) were $229,914,674—making a total expenditure for the year (with interest) of $371,550,225, and leaving an estimated *surplus of receipts over expenditures* of $34,739,777.

He shows also the enormous reductions in taxation which have been effected since the close of the war, and ends this part of his statement by showing that, coincident with this tax-reduction, the aggregate of the national indebtedness has been reduced by $250,000,000.

His figures in regard to the actual expenditures of the War Department and the Navy Department will astound those who have given credence to the gigantic fancies of Gov. SEYMOUR.

He shows also the smallness of the disbursements on account of the Freedmen's Bureau—its whole cost during the entire time of its existence being but $5,617,000, and a large proportion of this having been incurred for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races in the South.

This is not a partisan document. It is not a work of the imagination. It is a correct and true exhibit of facts. It will disperse thousands of Democratic falsehoods.

How the Platform was Constructed.

We knew that the Democratic platform is a composite production, but who were its authors, and in what degree they respectively contributed to the final result, are points that have been in dispute. Mr. PENDLETON committed the party to the greenback doctrine, and to the violation of public faith by the taxation of bonds; but who infused the Copperheadism and indorsed the Blair letter? The mystery remained unsolved until WADE HAMPTON lifted up his voice at Charleston. VALLANDIGHAM, who intrigued for SEYMOUR and against PENDLETON, was suspected. The Southern delegates passed unchallenged in consequence of the general understanding that they came to watch and to help, not to manœuvre or dictate. Gen. HAMPTON, however, in the exultation of anticipated triumph, has proclaimed his part in the transaction. To the arraignment of the Republican policy originally embodied in the platform, he added: "And we declare that the Reconstruction acts are revolutionary, unconstitutional and void." He tells us that the addition was at once accepted by his associates in the Committee, and the country is aware that it was enthusiastically adopted by the Convention.

The two classes of extremists to be found in the Democratic Party are, then, the authors of all that is distinctive in the platform. Take out the repudiation resolutions and the promise of resistance to reconstruction, and the document becomes feeble almost to silliness. These features are the source of whatever vitality it possesses; and they are derived, in one case from Mr. PENDLETON and Western ultraists on the bond and currency question, and in the other from Gen. HAMPTON and the fire-eaters, who threaten us with another rebellion.

It is not necessary to discuss in detail the antecedents of Gov. SEYMOUR to prove his unfitness for the Presidency. His official and party record furnishes abundant ground of condemnation, and his more recent declarations show conclusively that he ought not to be trusted. It is enough to know, however, that he has approved, and now stands upon, a platform which assails both the public credit and the public peace. No amount of oratorical dexterity can extricate him from the position in which he is placed by the platform, as interpreted by its authors, PENDLETON and HAMPTON, and by the association with BLAIR, who declares resistance to law an Executive duty.

Our Foreign Service.

The Foreign Service bill introduced by Mr. PATTERSON into the Senate failed to get acted upon during the late session; but we should be sorry to think this anything but a postponed reform. It is, indeed, a very praiseworthy measure. What Mr. JENCKES proposes to do for the civil service at home Mr. PATTERSON aims to do for the foreign service, namely, to erect it into a graded system, resting upon competitive examination, and vesting its various duties only in those persons who, without reference to political convictions, are found to have the capacity and experience requisite to discharge them.

Upon the whole, our foreign service has greatly improved during the last two Administrations. But this improvement has been only casual, depending on the good sense of the nominating and appointing powers. What we need is a thorough reform in the system itself, which shall make education and native fitness as essential qualifications in this as in other occupations of life. The admirable report which accompanied Mr. PATTERSON's bill intimates that the chief opposition to it would be founded upon the popular theory that there must be rotation in office, and an unrestricted chance for any American to secure any place of honor and trust under the Government. We fear, rather, that the chief hostility will be encountered in the disposition of the party in power, or the party likely to be in power, to distribute public offices as rewards for party services. The power of Federal patronage is enormous, and will not be resigned without a severe struggle. In our country it is specially difficult to overthrow this Executive patronage, because the very highest office in the Government being elective, it becomes a powerful instrument for carrying elections. Whoever hopes to have the President's ear, for himself, his friends or his party, will hesitate to deprive the office of so formidable a lever—and all parties and all public men hope sooner or later to use it for themselves. That familiar principle "to the victor belongs the spoil," has wrought ruin enough in our civil service already, but is likely to work still more; and only genuine patriotism and self-denial will give these various schemes of reform the cordial support they deserve.

Nevertheless, though not over-hopeful of the immediate passage of measures like those of Mr. PATTERSON and Mr. JENCKES, we cannot but think that their intrinsic merit will ultimately carry them through. It is urged, for example, that we must have "rotation" and free admission to all offices under the Government in our American system. But that is not true, as a historic fact. It is true neither of the army nor the navy, where we properly demand for our service professional education, a competition restricted to those fitted by nature and education, and promotion by seniority, which is another phrase for professional experience, or else as a reward for approved skill. Why should not these qualifications be prerequisites in diplomatic and consular, as well as in military and naval service? Yet to effect simply this—to "make the two branches of the foreign service a profession, a career corresponding to the military and naval service"—is, as we understand it, the object of Mr. PATTERSON's bill.

The first result of such a graded system of foreign service would be to get its duties intelligently performed, far better and far more cheaply than now. The men, in general, whom we have now in our consular service, are not those who are best versed in the laws and the needs of trade, in the customs and the language of foreign countries, in finance, in international law, in the art of studying, comparing, summarizing, and intelligibly presenting foreign systems of agriculture and manufacture, foreign political and social experiments, statistics of the wealth, the labor, the remedial agencies used for social distresses, the philanthropic enterprises, the new mechanical devices, the industrial occupations, the scientific explorations, the thousand details of interest and use to untraveled Americans, which they may see all about them in the lands to which they are sent. They are often not even competent to the routine work of their offices, which latter they commit to the care of some underling. Usually, they cannot converse well either in the language of the country or in French, the diplomatic medium. Such an officer, in fine, is appointed because he, or some patron of his, influenced so many votes, wrote so many newspaper columns praising such and such successful candidates, seconded such and such nominations in Convention, published so many copies of a "Campaign Life," or ate, drank, and slept so often with the appointing power.

Were this proposed plan of making the foreign service a profession an untried experiment, we might be more cautious in indorsing it. But it is not a matter of theory, but of experience. England, France, Prussia—nearly all the first-class Powers in Europe—have had it in successful operation, to a greater or less extent, for years.

The Retrenchment Committee's report shows, by facts and figures, that we not only get worse served, but more dearly served, than any of these Powers. Let us borrow a single striking example. In the eleven smaller South American States, England, with an aggregate commerce of $50,000,000, gets her annual diplomatic and consular service for $120,000, and France, with $90,000,000 of commerce, gets hers for only $50,000; and yet we, with our beggarly $16,000,000 of commerce, pay annually for our official representation $173,000! And to this array of figures, which furnishes its own comment, we might add the fact that it is partly, doubtless, because our foreign service is not only dearer but worse, that the total of our commerce shows so shabbily side by side with that of England and France, who have to cross an ocean to beat us in intercourse and trade on what should be our own ground. We might easily cite other examples not only of the commercial and financial, but the political inferiority of our service as compared with that which other Governments secure from their representatives. But the fact itself hardly requires other illustrations to establish its mortifying prominence.

Startling News from the Plains.

A telegram from the Plains conveys the startling information that the Indians recently assembled at Fort Larned, enraged by the withholding of their annuities, have suddenly disappeared from that vicinity, and gone no one knows whither. The supposition is that they have moved South for the purpose of leaving their women and children in a place of security, and that they will speedily return to commit depredations on the border. Gen. SULLY evidently takes this view of the case, for he has ordered all the troops in his Department to concentrate on the Arkansas River for the purpose of watching the discontented red men. We can, however, hardly credit the statement that one Indian chief has under his command a force of 25,000 braves, at whose head he is carrying terror and desolation across the frontier.

The tardy confirmation by the Senate of the treaties made by the Peace Commissioner with the Indians will, we fear, have little or no effect on the tribes at this late hour; but we trust no time will be lost in putting them in operation. There is no certainty that either life or property is safe on the Plains while things remain in their present condition. With the Indians located on the reservations indicated in the treaties, they could, at least, be watched by our troops. Scattered as they now are this is impossible. It is doubtful, however, whether the Indians, after a year's delay, and in view of the withholding of their annuities, will now conform to the agreement made with the Commissioners.

England and Spain—The Tornado Difficulty.

We learn by the Cable that the Supreme Court of Spain has confirmed the decision of the lower courts in the case of the *Tornado*, a British merchant vessel seized by the Spanish coast guard and condemned for an alleged violation of the customs laws. It will be recollected that last year, after a good deal of ill-feeling between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain had been caused by the frequent seizures of British vessels by the latter, the capture and detention of the *Queen Victoria* and the *Tornado* by the Spanish authorities resulted in a very serious difficulty, which for a short time seemed incapable of a peaceful solution. Lord STANLEY, on the part of the British Government, sent an *ultimatum* to Madrid, declaring the seizures to have been acts of lawless violence, and threatening reprisals if the British demands for the release of the vessels were not complied with. War was considered inevitable; iron-clads were actually dispatched from Portsmouth, and vessels were insured at Lloyd's at war risks. Before active measures of hostility were taken, however, the Spanish Government yielded to a certain extent, released the *Queen Victoria*, and reserved the case of the *Tornado* for the decision of the superior Courts. The iron-clads went back again, Lord DERBY's Ministry took credit for the way in which the matter had been settled, and all possibility of a quarrel was thought to be over. But as the ground taken from the first by the British Government was the utter illegality of both seizures, and as the action of the Spanish Government was generally construed in England as a virtual abandonment of its pretensions in the case of the *Tornado* as well as in that of the *Queen Victoria*, it follows that the decision of the Spanish Supreme Court will at once revive the most serious elements in the international difficulty. As Lord STANLEY protested *in toto* against the jurisdiction in the matter of any Spanish Court whatever, the question at issue reverts to its original basis. It is a serious affair, as the line taken by England has been too decided for any settlement short of the surrender of the *Tornado* to be acceptable to her, and in the present state of Europe no one can foretell the ultimate results if a blow be once struck.

MINOR TOPICS.

Within the past three days, two men incarcerated in the prisons of this City have committed suicide in their cells. Such occurrences are of startling frequency. The fact that in each of the latest instances, the prisoner appears to have been left comparatively unwatched, is suggestive of needed reformation in our prison system. It is incumbent upon the authorities that the scandal of these constantly recurring prison suicides shall be avoided. To the unofficial mind, the thing seems easy of achievement. The Police Commissioners and the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, having charge between them of all the prisons of the City, can profitably employ a portion of their time in devising some means by which the spectacle of a prisoner hanging dead to the cell-gratings shall be less frequently presented.

An excommunicated black clergyman of New-Orleans has been attempting to start a colored *Democratic* movement by calling a meeting of *Baptist* clergymen to attend an *Agricultural* Convention. This is mixing up things in a rather lively manner.

The Richmond *Dispatch* queries: "Shall we never have done with that old humbug, Admiral FARRAGUT, as he is called?" The *Dispatch* is, of course, an ardent supporter and friend of SEYMOUR.

It is a fact, not unworthy of comment, perhaps, that while the English Government transacts all its business with the five Central American Republics by means of one Consul-General—Mr. EDWIN CORBETT being the man just now—the United States think it indispensable to have a Minister at the capital of each of them—five in all. An American is certainly equal to anything an Englishman can do; and we have among us many clever men who would undertake that pentagonal duty for the consideration of a single salary. The saving might be thought a trifle. But the principle of economy is no trifle; and every child can tell what little drops of water and little grains of sand can do in the aggregate.

The *Herald* is maliciously attacking the counsel (JOHN D. TOWNSEND, Esq.,) who was assigned by the Court for the defence of MARGARET WELSH, on her trial for killing a policeman. When Mr. TOWNSEND was assigned to the case, he brought to its conduct all the arguments, all the legal expedients, and all the powers which are provided for the defence of accused persons and which are not only justifiable in a lawyer, but are imperatively required by the nature of his profession. It appeared that an officer had become the victim of a woman who had previously been his victim; and in order that justice might be administered, it was necessary that all the facts of the case should be brought out, and that every proper means should be invoked for the defence of the accused party. When her counsel carried the case to the Supreme Court and got his client free, we suppose that no person doubted the perfect legality of every step he had taken, or the justice of the decision that his efforts had secured from the Supreme Court. The fact that in the management of the case he displayed consummate skill and ingenuity, eminent legal ability, and the greatest earnestness;—the fact that he performed the hardest work for his friendless client, without hope of reward and to his own personal loss, furnish no reasons why he should be subjected to gross personal abuse for consenting to accept the defence, after his assignment by the Court. Mr. TOWNSEND's position at the Bar is too high, and his name and character too well and honorably known, to give any justification for the gratuitous and vindictive assaults that the *Herald* has made upon him for performing his duties as a lawyer.

A dispatch from Washington says that in the distribution of the million and a half appropriated by the Deficiency bill to river and harbor improvements, the Secretary of War has decided to apply $100,000 toward the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate. The prospect of something being done in the way of executing this great national work will be good news to the commercial interests of New-York.

The Boston merchants are taking steps to rectify an imposition now largely practiced by country buyers, of sending money by express at the expense of their city creditors. It seems that they have only just realized what a tremendous item of needless expense this amounts to in the course of a year. All the papers are talking about the subject, and a meeting of mercantile men will soon be called to take action in regard to it.

The United States Government is willing to try, once more, the experiment of subsidizing an ocean fleet for the carriage of the mails, and thus encouraging our steam navigation in general. The measure will be generally welcomed, and the result will, it is to be hoped, be very favorable to our commercial progress. The failure of the Collins Line has taught a lesson which should not be lost. With all the energy and dash of our people, they have not shown themselves up to the mark in the carefulness, regularity and economy necessary to success in any such work of competition. As it is, we should be prepared to allow for that competition, and not be discouraged by any show of *slow* results in the beginning. Time and patience are the elements of permanent success, and our ocean enterprises will largely need both.

His Holiness turns a face of smiling benevolence on the inexorable Aztec now under the world's ban for having fusilladed poor MAXIMILIAN into his coffin—that is to say, on the Mexican President, JUAREZ, who has recently sent half a dozen Episcopal nominations to Rome and begged the Pope to sanction them. This the Pope has done in a very pointed manner, congratulating the Cardinals of the Consistory on the fact, after he had denounced the abolition of the Concordat by the Emperor of Austria. He made the most of the Mexican *set-off*, and FRANCIS JOSEPH no doubt felt the slight offered to the memory of his brother. JUAREZ timed his application very well, and we should not at all wonder if he were to agree to a Concordat for Mexico. In his present state of isolation, he may find something consolatory in the benediction of the head of the Church.

The International Commercial Convention which meets at Portland next Tuesday, and at which there will be a good number of delegates from Boards of Trade throughout the country, is called for the purpose of securing the deliberation of the capitalists of this country and the New Dominion upon several railroad projects, ship-canal projects, projects for new steamship lines, projects for new railway lines between lake navigation and the seaboard, and other subjects of mutual interest. Our Boston correspondent says that a number of the leading commercial representatives of that city will attend the Convention; and he adds that it is evident that private capitalists and others are going to attempt to consummate that which politicians have failed in, by making a new stride toward the realization of a complete system of internal improvement. A Connecticut paper, however, says there is reason to suspect that the Convention will give more of its time to the discussion of reciprocity than to the elaboration of schemes for internal improvement. We trust that the intelligence and the interests of New-York will not be entirely unrepresented at this Convention.

When HORATIO SEYMOUR gets to be President—we say *when*—he will of course have to follow the usual custom of rewarding with office his leading upholders and friends. If he does justice, he will doubtless appoint—

Secretary of State—Hon. TOOMBS.
Secretary of the Treasury—Hon. BEAUREGARD.
Secretary of the Navy—Hon. SEMMES.
Secretary of War—Hon. FORREST.
Attorney-General—Hon. WISE.
Secretary of the Interior—Hon. HAMPTON.
Postmaster-General—Hon. VANCE.
White House Doorkeeper—Hon. BRICK POMEROY.

Thus, as Gov. VANCE says, the Confederates will, through SEYMOUR's election, "get what they fought for."

The Seward-Romero Mexico-American treaty, which was ratified by the Senate on Saturday night, provides for the appointment of a Joint Commission to sit in Washington, for the adjusting of claims of citizens of Mexico and the United States against the Government of the other country, raised since the treaty of Guadaloupe-Hidalgo, made in 1848. Each Government is to be represented by a Commissioner, who is to receive $4,500 per annum, and a Secretary, who is to receive $2,500 per annum, and provision is made for an Umpire when the Commissioners cannot agree. The whole expense is to be defrayed by a ratable deduction on the awards, not to exceed five per cent., and any deficiency is to be equally paid by the two Governments. This Joint Commission will have a good deal of work to do, which ought to be begun as soon as possible. Some of our citizens have claims against the Mexican Government which it is extremely discreditable to that Government not to have paid before this time, and they must be adjusted quickly if Mexico would command either credit or respect in any part of the world.

The drivers and conductors of the city railroads in Philadelphia have taken a very sensible mode of commencing their attempt to better their condition. They held a meeting, and respectfully applied to the companies for a reduction in their hours of labor. Bricklayers strike and live on their fellow-workmen's charity because their bosses and employers will not give them $5 for eight hours of work. The car-drivers and conductors ask in a decent way that they may be considered, inasmuch as they now work about eighteen hours a day for $2. And they very properly ask that their time may be reduced. We certainly think the case of this class of useful men ought to be taken up and dispassionately looked at. In time of excitement we discourage yielding to threats; in time of faithful performance of onerous duties, the companies owe it to themselves to give the matter prompt attention.

NAPOLEON's Ministry think it a poor rule that will not work both ways. They are claiming great credit for the rapid and enormous increase of the French army, in that it is thus made the instrument of preserving peace in Europe, by defying aggression. And yet, in the late debate, Marshal NIEL, Minister of War, said that in January, 1867, the French army was in a condition of relative inferiority to the Prussian. But that was just the time of the crisis in the Luxembourg question: France was the undoubted aggressor in that matter, and Prussia, by the concessions she made, and which were afterward formally embodied in the Peace of London, preserved the peace. Certainly, therefore, the superiority of the French army had nothing to do with keeping the peace at that time, and that can be no good reason for its subsequent increase—unless, indeed, it is that they wish France to have an opportunity of being as magnanimous as Prussia was. But we have doubts.

The rights of naturalized American citizens in the Mexican Republic have been established on the same principle that underlies the treaties which Mr. BANCROFT has lately negotiated with the Governments of Germany. That is to say, naturalized Americans are guaranteed the same rights and immunities as native-born Americans, and the terms and limitations of naturalization in both countries are defined. The Senate ratified this negotiation. We will soon have this principle established with every country in the world.

Free Reading Rooms.

The Republican Association of the Fifth District have opened large free reading rooms for the campaign, at No. 176 Spring-street, plentifully supplied with newspapers, (English and German) campaign documents, &c. The rooms are open day and evening, and will be found to afford large facilities for obtaining the political and general news of the day. Such rooms ought to be established in every district in the City.

AURORA.

Opening of Wells' Academy—A Noble Enterprise—Wealth Well Bestowed.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

AURORA, N. Y., Friday, July 24, 1868.

Several times in the course of the long years of our existence as a State, private individuals have made distinguished gifts for public use. In some cases, of such power of gift as that the results "still live"—and churches, and schools, and institutions exist to demonstrate the broad good done—its deep foundation. We may not, however, felicitate ourselves that very many of such instances yet adorn our annals. Whenever a citizen rises to the grandeur of motive by which fortune is dedicated to make others than himself and his own happy, it deserves public record.

At Aurora, on Cayuga Lake, on the 23d July, there was given by HENRY WELLS, a name known everywhere from its lifetime of vigorous management of the express business, a superb building, thoroughly equipped and furnished, with a large domain of cultured lawn and grove around it, to be thenceforth a seminary for the higher education of females. While at the head of the Cayuga, he was bringing before an astonished nation a university so grandly organized in initiative as to accomplish at once the work of years, Mr. WELLS remembered that the best of education was worthily bestowed upon the minds of those who, away from the excitements of business that so constantly stir the hearts of men, need the power and the protection of copious intellectual resources.

One of the legends borne by a shield that formed one of the decorations of this festive occasion was in these words:

"The Purpose of a Lifetime
Accomplished in Life."

And this is, in brief, an explanation of the affair. Through years of succession, of intense cares and of high prosperity, Mr. WELLS had borne this thought of advancing the cause of female education, and he has lived to see it accomplished.

The Seminary is in the south portion of the village of Aurora, only a large lawn between it and the charming pure water, which here attains a breadth of miles, and which is a perpetual teacher of beauty in the forms of motion, by its rule of calm or storm. Towered and gabled, just enough to give diversity of outline, relieved in these angles against a background of forest, it has given its architect, Mr. MARDELL, a right to present it to the public observation as one of the remarkable structures of Western New-York. But architecture has been sensible, not looking only to beauty, but to the conveniences of every hour, to those nook and corner arrangements which make teacher and scholar feel that the place of study is as agreeable as it is useful.

The building has all of space and convenience that could be desired, and is indeed a luxurious home for the hours of young life, where learning must see rule and theory and doctrine before it goes out to abide the lessons which, in smiles or tears, life is preparing for every scholar. The building cost about $100,000; the furnishing $50,000. With library, labratory, and other things to be immediately added, the cost will not be less than $200,000.

The Faculty is organized for its opening in September, under the Presidency of the Rev. Mr. HOWARD, a scholar of that thoroughness which is acquired in an Oxford collegiate training.

The ceremonies of the inauguration were impressive and brilliantly successful, for the day was of Summer's pleasant shadows, and the exercises were a rapid variety of speech and music, each succeeding the other with a brevity in order which made it very agreeable. The chief speech was made by the most agreeable orator of his times, GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, and the right of woman to an education was a theme on which, while he may have some errors of theory, we forget the heresy in the delight of their presentation.

Judge HALL, of Buffalo, (formerly in President FILLMORE's Cabinet,) presided, and distinguished gentlemen of the service, of the State and Nation, the Bar and the Press, avouched the public approbation of Mr. WELLS' wise liberality. Senator FOLSOM and the Hon. Mr. SEDGWICK delighted the audience by their bright utterances, and the "Irenæus," whose signature thus tells of a succession of agreeable pictures of life, welcomed the purpose of the day. Mr. CORNELL, of the University at Ithaca, pointed in his characteristic boldness of plan to greater usefulness in wider scope of foundation. He expressed a hope that the Seminary would be able to receive the children of the poor, as well as the rich, and most generously volunteered to be one of a hundred persons to raise $1,000 each for the noble object.

HENRY WELLS' address quietly and gladly told the pleasant, simple narrative of a grand gift—of a true heart, honest in doing good to others.

They who offered prayer or made address gave no fulsome adulation. They were in good taste in this, and kept the right line of this welcoming—a gratitude for society, earnest, and not exhausting its sincerity by dilution of phrase of admiration.

That grand old English monumental language was made to serve as legend on a shield:

"What I kept, I lost,
What I spent, I had,
What I gave, I have."

Another motto seemed to imply a belief that learning does not diminish female charms:

"An educated woman—
Paradise regained."

All day and evening WHITLOCK's admirable music (and WHITLOCK is the very master of music for the Lake country) rung out its brilliant tones. The arches and avenue and bridge and pier had their tastal wreathings, and in the lighted halls the hours of the night found woman's grace and beauty gaily alive to the hospitality of the founder. Colleges and clergy and professions, and the arts of practical life and of the fields, were all represented.

It must have been a glad day for Mr. WELLS. The appreciation of his gift was, even so soon, its recompense. It has cost him large expenditure of care and money. It is not quoted on the Stock Exchange, but it will be an investment for which the realism will be that highest of all—the satisfaction of having done signally a deed for the good of others.

B.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LAURENT AND AUSTRALASIAN.

The steamships *St. Laurent*, from Havre July 16 and Brest July 18, and *Australasian*, from Liverpool July 18 and Queenstown July 19, reached this port last evening with three days later news than was previously at hand. Capt. BOCANDE, of the *St. Laurent*, will accept our thanks for late Paris newspapers.

In the House of Lords, July 17, Lord REDESDALE moved an address for a copy of the Coronation Oath. He thought it important that the religious aspect of the question of the disestablishment of the Irish Church should be considered, instead of the merely political, as hitherto. While conceding to the Duke of Argyle that gifts to the Church were not necessarily gifts for the service of God, he denied that the true test was whether or not they produced peace and good will. The property of the Irish Church, perhaps, did not now extend peace and good will: but that would not justify us, who believed in the truths of Protestantism, in secularizing the fund for maintaining and propagating those truths. After he had referred to the very recent origin of the agitation for disestablishment, to the manifest party motives which had actuated those who had raised it, and to the dethronement of King JAMES II., the motion was agreed to.

The statute of Lord PALMERSTON to be unveiled at Romsey, on July 21, by Earl RUSSELL, has been placed on its pedestal in the centre of the market-place. The figure is of bronze, nine feet high, and is from the foundry of Messrs. PRINCE & Co., of Southwark. On the pedestal are the words, "PALMERSTON. Born 1784; died 1865." The likeness is considered admirable, and, says a local paper, those who have heard his Lordship when in his most animated mood will see that Mr. NOBLE, the artist, has exactly caught the attitude he generally assumed at such times, the right hand slightly extended and partly open.

The defendant HOME, in the suit of "LYON *vs.* HOME," has, we learn from the *Solicitor's Journal*, appealed against the recent decision of Vice-Chancellor GIFFORD.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* commenting upon Gen. F. P. BLAIR's first letter, says in reference to its author's allusion to the restoration of the finances after that of the Constitution: "This is taking up a bold position, but its weak point lies in the fact that the people have thus far over and over again pronounced against it. Whether the temptation of saving money by acting unfairly toward the national creditors will induce them to change their decision remains to be seen, but at present there is no indication of such a conversion. European observers will continue to believe that they will reject any proposition of which dishonesty is the principal recommendation."

In the action for damages brought by the United States against M. ARMAN, the French ship-builder employed by the Confederate authorities to build certain blockade runners, the Imperial Advocate summed up his speech by calling upon the Court to reject the claim made by the United States. The Court decided upon postponing judgment for a fortnight.

The *Moniteur du Soir*, in its political bulletin, says: "The words lately pronounced by the Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Legislative Body offer a new pledge of the moderate and conciliatory ideas which guide every step of the Imperial diplomacy. The Marquis DE MOUSTIER reminded the Chamber that France has carefully abstained from raising questions relative to Germany, and that, far from pursuing a policy of distrust or irritation, she has left nothing undone to calm down public opinion. Never had she advised the Cabinet of Vienna to assume a hostile attitude toward Prussia, and never has she dreamt of diverting Austria from the labor of internal regeneration, which claims the warmest and most sympathetic interest."

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following: "We learn from Brussels that the news spread by certain journals of Paris and Belgium relative to an approaching interview of the King of the Belgians with the Emperor of the French at Plombières is destitute of all foundation. If his Majesty had any reason whatever to converse with NAPOLEON III., the shortest road would be that from Brussels to Paris, without having any occasion to go round by Plombieres."

The boundary treaty between France and Spain was definitely signed on July 11 at Bayonne by the Marquis DE LA FRONTERA and Gen. MONTEVERDI, on the part of Spain, and Gen. CALLIER, on the part of France.

An English engineer, if we are to believe the *Siècle*, has just laid before the Emperor the plans for a monster raft, to be placed on three steamers, each supplied, (I translate literally,) with an engine of 3,000-horse power. This raft would convey trains in all seasons from Calais to Dover in an incredibly short space of time, and at fabulously diminished fares.

Prince NAPOLEON recently received on board his yacht a deputation of Poles, and after thanking them for their address, expressed his sympathy with their sufferings in the tangible form of a hundred thousand francs.

Gen. PRIM has addressed a letter, dated No. 6 St. James'-terrace, London, July 12, to the Belgian Minister of Justice, in which he contradicts the statement made by the latter in the Belgian Chamber with regard to the expulsion of the General from Brussels.

The Prussian Government is said to have agreed in principle to the proposals of the Russian Government relative to the use of explosive missiles in war, and to have proposed an international commission to determine the limits within which such missiles may be used both in rifle and artillery fire. The Russian Government is said to have accepted this proposal, and the Commission will probably meet in the Autumn.

A notice published by the semi-official journals of Berlin warns the public not to address any letters whatever to Count DE BISMARCK, the physicians having absolutely interdicted all occupation to that statesman.

The Madrid telegrams at length condescend to notice the events which everybody out of Spain has been talking of the last ten days. Here is the latest dispatch: "Previous to their exile, the Duke and Duchess DE MONTPENSIER had refused to comply with the orders of the Spanish Government, on the ground that an Infanta of Spain could only receive orders direct from the Sovereign. Queen ISABELLA thereupon signed the decree exiling them from Spain. After this step had been taken the Generals belonging to the Liberal Union Party were also all exiled without exemption. The Police continue to take measures, both in Madrid and the Provinces, for the expulsion of all superior officers suspected of adherence to the Liberal Union or the Progressist Party." A later dispatch stated that the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier had resolved to remain at Cintra, in Portugal.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Electoral Bribery and Corruption—Parliamentary Measures of Prevention—Fillibustering in the House of Commons—Sketches of Men and Incidents—End of the Session—The Heated Term—A Supposed Important Discovery—The Naturalization Question.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 18, 1868.

Now that a great mass of new electors are about to enter upon the exercise of political power, it becomes a matter of serious concern to protect them, so far as may be possible, against corrupt influences or temptations. Everybody is afraid that the richer the candidate at the approaching elections the better will be his chances of success. There are always numbers of men in all parts of the country who would gladly pay almost any price for the privilege of writing "M. P." after their names. They may have little or no personal merit, but they do have a great deal of money, and it is an immense advantage to a man anxious to get into "society" to procure admission to the House of Commons. How can such persons be kept out of the field? Mr. DISRAELI has tried to "fix" them. He is extremely anxious to secure a fair and honest election, and this accounts for the wonderful patience and resolution with which he has forced on a new bill for the prevention of bribery. "He keeps our noses to the grindstone," as a member put the matter to me the other day, and Mr. DISRAELI's sworn foes admit that in the management of this bill he has exhibited great sagacity, tact, and good temper—all those qualities, in fact, which they long to see some evidence of in Mr. GLADSTONE. The House of Commons did not like the look of this Bribery bill, and tried once or twice to scuttle it. But Mr. DISRAELI has been too much for them, and when, on Thursday last, he plainly announced that he would not advise the Queen to prorogue Parliament until the measure was carried, everybody saw the uselessness of striving against it any further. The class to whom bribery is not particularly odious will, therefore, have to be uncommonly wary if they would save themselves from awkward consequences.

The toil involved in passing a bill of this kind through the House of Commons is probably realized by but very few of your readers. In the first place, everyone is ready to pick holes in it, and only the most watchful care on the part of its authors can save it from being rent in pieces. The introduction and first reading are a matter of form, and when the bill is introduced by Government the second reading is not often opposed. Then comes the great fight. The bill goes into Committee, and is discussed clause by clause. Amendment after amendment is pretty sure to be moved, and at such a period of the session as the present efforts are made to talk the measure out of the House. Even persons who intend to do it no harm are likely to kill it by sheer waste of time. We have some ceaseless talkers in Parliament—men who exactly correspond to the *Cornhill's* description of the "perpetual drip." No matter what subject is under discussion they must have something to say upon it, and they are not content with saying it once. They keep on till everybody wishes horrible things may befall them. There is Mr. AYRTON, for example. On this Bribery bill he made sixteen speeches in one night, and yesterday I heard him make nine in the course of a couple of hours. His score seemed likely to be greater than in any former innings. What he says is of not the least importance or interest, but he "pegs away" in a solemn and dreary manner, and of course he is entirely indifferent to the feelings of his audience. On Thursday such men as he managed to keep the Speaker in the chair thirteen hours, and that functionary is 68 years of age and cannot call up a friend from the ranks of members to take his place whenever he is tired. I doubt whether Mr. COLFAX ever presided in your House of Representatives for thirteen hours at a stretch, although I do not forget the fillibustering day and night which happened in the Thirty-ninth Congress. But Mr. COLFAX was relieved by various members at intervals, whereas the Speaker of the House of Commons, the other night, was obliged to keep his position. And then, at near 3 in the morning, a defeated minority tried "fillibustering," and introduced continuous motions to adjourn. Mr. DISRAELI begged the House not to embark in these "barren and distressing practices," and eventually he retired from the Chamber, while the members were still forced to march wearily round the lobbies. At last the minority gave way, and poor Mr. Speaker (whose lot is soothed by the reflection that whenever he retires a pension of £2,000 a year awaits him) was permitted to go to bed.

Apart from such vexations as these, the Minister in charge of a bill has enough upon his hands to occupy all his time and thoughts, and any other man but Mr. DISRAELI would have lost his temper a dozen times over this Bribery bill, or abandoned it altogether. Yesterday afternoon it was about half way through Committee. Heaps of amendments were to be moved, but at the last moment most of them were withdrawn after a short discussion. Mr. JOHN STUART MILL (who speaks in a disagreeable manner, his voice being thin and rather shrill,) tried one or two crotchets, but he had the good sense to withdraw them. Lord AMBERLEY, as anybody might expect, had not this degree of good sense. He fully believes that he is a genius, but unfortunately he is mistaken. The public are always willing to give credit to Lords for any talent they may possess; but they have not yet had the faintest excuse for paying homage to Lord AMBERLEY. If he were not the son of Earl RUSSELL, it would scarcely be presumptuous to say that his intellectual gifts appear to be rather under than above the average. But being Earl RUSSELL's son, it would be something like profanity to doubt that he is a "heaven-born" statesman. Acting under this impression, he forced the House yesterday to lose a great deal of time in the discussion of an unwise proposition, and refused to withdraw it, although it was plain the sense of the House was against him. "Obstinate little humbug!" one incensed member was heard to say as he walked toward the division lobby. Strong language has been fashionable at St. Stephen's this year.

All this time Mr. DISRAELI never stirred from his seat. The bill, involving many legal details, the Solicitor-General has official charge of it, but the Premier himself is alike the author and the principal champion of the measure. His conduct was a study. He never rose to speak except when the weight attaching to his declarations, as leader of his party, was necessary to decide a disputed point, and however snappish or ill-tempered the critics of the bill were, he answered them with unvarying courtesy and good humor. In this respect Mr. DISRAELI is a model chief, and it is wonderful that Mr. GLADSTONE has never seen the good effects of showing similar tact. Mr. DISRAELI was occasionally ironical, but his tone, face or manner never altered. Sometimes it was very difficult to tell whether he was serious or not. After five hours of this sort of work, all the regular clauses of the bill, as originally drawn, were carried through Committee, with certain alterations, and then the consideration of new clauses began. This will probably occupy another day or two, and the hard work of the Ministry will be over.

And what good is the bill likely to do, some reader may ask. That, we none of us know. Some of its provisions are very severe, and there are few persons who would like to be brought within the operations of the act if they could help it. When a man has been petitioned against hitherto, his case had only to go before an Election Committee of the House—now he must appear in person before a Judge, and be tried in open Court. This is not a pleasant thing to face. Moreover, the candidate proved to have been guilty of bribery will be ineligible for election to Parliament for a period of seven years. This, too, is a severe blow. Altogether the bill ought to frighten persons who see no harm in buying votes, but of course some plan will be found out by which the traffic can be carried on, and no one but the parties concerned be any the wiser for it.

With this bill the session comes to an end. Everybody is sick of it. All the really useful work which might have been done in it has been lost through the tactics of Mr. GLADSTONE, and there has been nothing but angry feeling and ill-temper shown ever since the Liberal leader announced his new policy. Many members—the great majority indeed—have already left town, and these who remain wear strange white hats and alpaca coats. Of all the white hats ever seen Mr. GLADSTONE's is the oddest. It ought to go with the yellow pantaloons which Mr. DISRAELI almost invariably wears. The House of Commons is a decidedly ill-dressed assembly at any time, but the hot weather has made members more slovenly than ever. Decidedly the two most shabby men in London, moving in "high life," are the Premier and Mr. GLADSTONE. As for the latter's hat, it is like a hideous dream. It is made of some kind of thin cloth, which contracts and wrinkles in the middle and bulges out at the top like a balloon under inflation. It is as long as the smoke-pipe which sticks out of a wandering showman's cart. Then, his trousers are either under his feet or stop short of his ancles, like those of a public man not altogether unknown in New-York. Fancy a man with a pallid face putting on a "wilted" white hat at all. How can he be expected to rule over great parties with success?

THE HEATED TERM.

The heat, no doubt, excuses many eccentricities of attire just now. Seldom have Englishmen been grilled under a hot sun for months together, but this year they have gone through that experience. Your great poet who has been with us, remarked to me the other day, that the weather made him feel quite at home, and other Americans who have lately visited us, declare that it's quite as hot as in New-York. I do not agree. The days are very hot—thermometer 80 in a dark room—but there is nearly always a breeze, and the nights are very cool. We, in this country, however, are not used to heat, and there is no doubt that it has done a good deal of injury to the crops. Fruits and vegetables have all been nearly spoilt. You have had your share of rain, and ours too, while we could well have spared a month or two of fine weather. Americans who have seen England this year, will not be likely to join in the common cry that the sun never shines here.

A DISCOVERY.

Some little sensation was caused the day before yesterday by the announcement from Mr. HENRY MORLEY that he had discovered a new poem by MILTON, written on the fly-leaf of a book in GEORGE the Third's library, (now belonging to the British Museum.) Mr. HENRY MORLEY (a different man from the Mr. JOHN MORLEY who was in America this year) is an acute critic, but his sagacity has in this instance been at fault. The lines were great rubbish—that every one could see; but the keeper of the printed books informs us this morning that the poem is signed, not J. M., as Mr. MORLEY conjectured, but P. M. So that it seems Mr. MORLEY has found a mare's nest.

THE NATURALIZATION QUESTION.

Lord STANLEY has stated in the House of Commons that he is ready to bring in a bill for the alteration of our laws with reference to the naturalization question, in accordance with the views of the American Government. It is impossible that it can be done this session, but it will be one of the first measures brought forward under the new Parliament.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

Closing Scenes in the House—Congressional Confusion—The Alleged Frauds in the Second Auditor's Office.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, July 27, 1868.

As the sagacious manager, Crummels, always ended the last act of every play with an indiscriminate mustering of his entire corps in all manners of posturings, and, regardless of its relevancy to the subject, made all members of his troupe face the audience as the curtain dropped, each in his favorite attitude, so Congress winds up its legitimate drama with rushing the entire available corps on the stage in the last act, each member eagerly attitudinizing according to his own ideas of grace or dignity, and declaiming in such tones, tragic or otherwise, as may best add to the general confusion.

It has become a custom, seldom departed from, to crowd into the last hour of the session the industry, eagerness and excitement usually diluted over a week. If the regular business runs short, rather than have the interest flag, some one of the many expert parliamentarians kindly consents to become highly indignant for the time being over some supposed bad treatment, and generously essays to increase the sensation by placing his legislative posterior against the rock of constitutional privilege, and, *à la* James Fitz-James, defying the whole dramatic corps by brandishing his parliamentary blade in the face of their overpowering numbers. It is a thrilling sight as seen from the galleries—too startling for men with sensitive nerves.

The *rôle* of the much-injured man was to-day assigned to Mr. BANKS, and he gave the character a dignified sullenness seldom equaled by men to whom the part is more congenial. With just enough adherents to serve his purpose, he shook his gauntlet at the lordly SCHENCK and defied him, his Committee and their entire host of aiders and abettors. And all about a Copper bill. You would have thought it a Copperhead bill from the display of opposition to it. In parliamentary tactics Gen. BANKS is *au fait*, and thus managed to enliven the last half hour with all the exciting attractions of Congressional fillibustering. It was a complete Babel of disconnected vociferations from every quarter of the floor. "Will the Clerk read—" "Mr. Speaker—" "I object—" "I ask the yeas and nays—" "Call of the House—" "Will the gentleman allow—" "regular order of bus—" "pint of order;" (this with a Tennessee dialect,) and this with the accompaniment of sharp raps from the Speaker's gavel, that worthy's quick-spoken decisions and the rapid volley of names delivered by the Clerk in calling or announcing the yeas and nays. In the meantime the hands of the clock were both nearing the meridian point—the hour for adjournment. SCHENCK and his friends anxiously looked at the dial with countenances that seemed to repeat the reputed prayer of Queen BESS, "millions for an inch of time!"

At last a vote was reached, but while the Clerk was glibly running off the names the Speaker's gavel came down with trip-hammer force and cut off the roll-call midway in the N's.

With unusual precision the Speaker announced that by law he was authorized to declare a recess until Monday, the 21st September, at noon. The comparative quiet that followed the adjournment was in strong contrast with the previous turbulence. It is paradoxical, but really there was more order when disorganized than when restricted by stated rules and regulations.

In the midst of this turmoil and pother one thing was successfully accomplished, however. Mr. TIFT having been in an earlier part of the day relieved by Congressional absolution of divers little disabilities, was tenderly crowded forward by Mr. DAWES to the Speaker's desk and sworn in, just seven minutes prior to the adjournment. He didn't take the trouble to select a seat, wherein he might take his ease for the remaining seven minutes, and, stranger still, made no attempt to advertise his excessive loyalty by efforts looking toward impeachment.

To judge from present indications, it is probable that ALEXANDER CUMMINGS will be confirmed as Commissioner of Internal Revenue when the Senate next assembles. Senator CAMERON has always backed him strongly, and in such matters he is a host. His bitterest opposition would naturally come from Colorado, but they are too feeble and too distant to effect much.

The investigation ordered by Congress, relative to the alleged frauds in the Second Auditor's Office, respecting the pay of bounty to colored troops, drags slowly. As in many similar cases, it is found that these allegations can more easily be made than proved.

It seems highly improbable that anything of the magnitude charged could have been successfully carried out. To do so would require the connivance of clerks, not only in the Auditor's Office, but also those in the Pay Department and Freedmen's Bureau.

While the investigation is pending, two divisions of the office are closed, and the clerks are luxuriating in an extensive holiday. They are the envy of employes in other bureaus, who almost wish that their official acts might fall under suspicion for two or three months of the heated term. POTOMAC.

Reception of Speaker Colfax at his Home.

The reception of Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, in South Bend, Ind., will take place to-morrow. Mr. COLFAX will arrive from Chicago at 11 A. M., and be received at the depot and proceed immediately to the fair grounds, where the speaking will take place. The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad will run special and half-fare trains, and an immense crowd is expected. Large delegations are expected from Chicago and all places on the line of the road. Several distinguished speakers, including Gov. BAKER, of Indiana; Ex-Gov. BLAIR, of Michigan; and Ex-Gov. BROSS, of Illinois, will be present and inaugurate the campaign in earnest. Mr. COLFAX will be received by Col. HUMPHREYS, Mayor of the city, and in replying will make the only speech that he will deliver during the campaign.

POUGHKEEPSIE SAENGERFEST.

Opening of the Three Days' Festival—Reception of Visiting Saengerbunds—Grand Torch-Light Procession.

From Our Own Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Tuesday, July 28, 1868.

The opening of the three days' German festival in this city, took place last evening, the occasion being the reception of visiting societies from abroad. All day long the streets were filled with Teutons busily engaged in decorating buildings, both public and private, and hurrying along all matters pertaining to the grand welcome of the strangers. By 6 P. M. the last flag had been hoisted, arches of evergreens were in position, transparencies were in place, and a general relief was experienced by those who had such matters in charge.

The decorations in Main-street were numerous and costly, the finest being visible at Pine Hall. Against the wall at the rear of the stage is a large-sized painting of the Goddess of Music with Apollo by her side and the Muses at her feet. The painting is flanked by an American coat-of-arms and flags of Germany. The east end of the hall and the north end, at the rear of the gallery, are decorated with large portraits of the great composers, including Haydn, Mendelssohn, Meyerbeer, Schubert, Weber, Gluck, Bach, Fr. Abt and Wagner. Each portrait is surrounded with an imitation oak wreath, entwined in which are the names of some of the best pieces composed by the above named. In front of the hall, outside, covering the balcony is the coat-of-arms of the State of New-York, flanked by the black white and red flag of the new Confederation of Germany, and the black, white and yellow flag of Germany proper. Above and about them are conspicuously displayed the flags of all nations. Over the balcony is a very large transparency with the inscription

"Willkommen."

On the Washington-street side are two large transparencies, on one of which is the word

"Germania."

On the front of the Mansion House, corner of Main and Clover streets, the headquarters of the New-York Mannercher, a very large transparency is erected. On the front of it is a lyre, around which is the following:

"Junge Mannercher, New-York."
"Gesung die liebe un der wein,
Soll immer unser Walhspruch sein."

On the east side is the following:

"He who loves not wine, wife, song,
Remains a fool his whole life long."

On the west side the following:

"Ecce quam bonum quamque,
Fecundum habitare fratres in unum."

The balance of the decorations there consists of an entire suite of one hundred signal flags and about fifty German and American flags, wreaths, evergreens, &c.

At Germania Hall, No. 140 Main-street, German and American flags are also conspicuously displayed, together with a huge transparency, on which is inscribed:

"Willkommen."

The blue flag of the Germania Society is also visible. At different points in the city large banners are displayed, with the mottoes "Willkommen Schillerbund," "Welcome Saenger," "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity." Throughout all the decorations the American flag is conspicuously and beautifully displayed.

Between 7 and 8 o'clock last evening, while a large crowd of people were in waiting at the dock, a signal gun from the Kaal Rock, and then a rocket, announced the coming of the steamer *Mary Powell*, having on board the New-York visiting societies. When she reached the dock cheers and salutations were exchanged from the dock to the boat, and shortly after the guests from abroad had disembarked. In the meantime the receiving procession had reached the river, when the line of march was taken up in the following order:

Platoon of Police.
Grand Marshal—H. G. Eastman.
Aids—C. B. Brundage, Herman King, Paul Reichard, Capt. W. R. Woodin and Charles Morris.
Eastman College Band.
Color Bearers.
Twenty-first Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., Col. James Smith, commanding.
Flockton's Cornet Band.
Chief and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department.
The Fire Department on right and left flank.
Wiegand's New York Band, 14 pieces, black coats and pants, with white hats.
New-York Mannercher, 25 men, with banner.
New-York Harmonia, 40 men, with banner.
New-York Schillerbund, 50 men, carrying a white and blue silk banner, ornamented with a portrait of SCHILLER.
Also a red silk banner embroidered.
Two large horns, with silver mountings, were carried by the Schillerbund.
One banner was adorned with a picture of the Goddess of Music.
Fest Committee.
Invited Guests.
Poughkeepsie Turner Society.
Fidelia Society.
Germania.

Transparencies were carried in the procession bearing the inscriptions "Turnverein," "Fidelia," "Walkill Arion," "Middletown Arion," "Rondout Mannnercher," "Newburgh Mannercher," &c.

When all was ready the signal for the march was sounded. As soon as the procession commenced to move word was sent along Main-street when a splendid sight was witnessed. Rockets shot seething through the air, colored fire-balls from Roman candles cast their brilliant light over the heads of thousands of spectators who crowded the thoroughfare, while the hundreds of torches, carried in the procession by the firemen, lent additional charms to the scene. A sea of cambric waved from windows and house-tops, while shouts of "Willkommen" were heard on every side. It is a long time since Poughkeepsie has witnessed such a splendid turn out. After marching through the principal streets of the city, the procession halted at the Park, at Mansion-square. There the exercises were brief but interesting. They opened with a "Welcome Song" composed expressly for the occasion and sung in fine style by the Poughkeepsie Germania. C. B. BRUNDAGE, Esq., then delivered the welcome address, after which GEORGE INNIS, Mayor of Poughkeepsie, bid the visiting Saengers welcome in behalf of the city. The line of march was then again taken up, the guests of the Poughkeepsie Germans being escorted to Pine Hall, where a banquet was in waiting for them, and to which they did ample justice. This morning at 10 o'clock there was a rehearsal at Pine Hall, a sort of prelude to the grand concert which takes place there to-night, in which all of the societies will take a part, and will compete for a prize consisting of a huge solid silver goblet valued at $150. The Rondout Maennercher arrived here this morning.

Reported Poisoning of an Ex-Officer of Forrest's Cavalry by His Wife and Her Paramour.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, July 23.

Among the soldiers who served with distinction in Gen. FORREST's command during the late war was Capt. B. F. SAUNDERS, who lost an arm in one of the many engagements in which he had participated. Some time since Capt. SAUNDERS removed to Asheville, N. C., with his family, where he resided until the 11th inst., when that community, in which he had many warm friends, was shocked by the news of his sudden death. Speaking of his demise, the Asheville *News* says:

"Capt. SAUNDERS, by his sterling and generous qualities, had secured, in a very high degree, the respect and esteem of our community, and his loss is deeply deplored. A gallant soldier, who had fought through the war for 'the lost cause,' he was buried (as he had requested) in his uniform of gray, with the battle flag of his country wrapped about him, and the hilt portion of his sword, which had been broken in a hand-to-hand conflict with the enemy, at his side. The bier was borne by twelve former Confederate soldiers, and a large concourse of our people, in mournful procession, followed the remains of the brave soldier and noble gentleman to their last resting-place. Capt. SAUNDERS leaves a widow and adopted child in a land where, until lately, they were strangers, but where now they have many sympathizing friends."

He had been ill several weeks, but his symptoms were not deemed critical. The sudden death, coupled with circumstances developed about the same time, caused many to suspect foul play. The Coroner accordingly held an inquest on the remains and caused the stomach to be taken out to ascertain whether poison had been administered. During the Coroner's investigation twenty witnesses were examined, some of whom testified that, since Capt. SAUNDERS' death, his wife and a young man, named MILLER, had held improper relations. It was also shown in evidence that, during Capt. SAUNDERS' illness, MILLER, on one or two occasions, purchased from forty to fifty doses of morphine or strychnine; that Mrs. S. seemed quite indifferent to her husband's death, and attempted to have him buried a few hours afterward. Upon this the Coroner issued a warrant for the arrest of Mrs. SAUNDERS and MILLER, who were lodged in jail on the evening of the 17th. The prisoners at once applied for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted on the 18th. It was thought that until the completion of the analysis of the stomach sufficient proof could not be adduced to convict, although the presumption of guilt was very strong.

Capt. SAUNDERS married in Coahoma Co., Mississippi, where many of his relatives reside. We fear there is little doubt that for many days deadly poison was insidiously introduced into his system, until nature could no longer resist its effects; and murder was perpetrated in cold blood, that sin and shame could run riot without detection."

THE MARYLAND FLOOD.

Removal of the Debris from Baltimore—Further Accounts of the Disaster at Ellicott City—Recovery of the Dead.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 28.

Everything were an aspect of bustle and confusion in the flooded district yesterday. A large number of workmen were busy at work in every direction, and many of the excavations made in front of buildings on Market-space, Frederick, Gay and Harrison streets, were filled up. The entire district was coated with a sticky, slimy mud to the depth of six to eight inches, and pedestrianism was quite a difficult task. Where the pavements are left, the mud has made them as slippery as ice, and the smell arising from the mixture is beginning to be very offensive. The city officials are doing all in their power to preserve the health of the city, and wherever possible, they should be seconded by the citizens.

Dr. TAYLOR, the Commissioner of Health, had his large force of workmen engaged in scraping the streets of the flooded district during the whole of last night. The men were divided into gangs of fourteen, each with a foreman, and were worked five hours, and then allowed the same number of hours for rest.

BODIES RECOVERED.

The body of JAMES SUMMERS, about 18 years of age, who was washed from Lombard-street bridge on Friday, and was carried by the passing flood down the stream, was found floating in the harbor, near MULLER's wharf or railway, on Sunday evening. The unfortunate boy, it is said, was able to keep his head above the surface of the water until he was forced against a tug at the mouth of the falls, when he sank. When found his head was cut considerably. JOHN KAVANAUGH, a young man about 19 years of age, who was employed at the Sisters of Mercy's Institute at Mount Washington, was washed away by the flood and drowned, while attempting to save the fences. His body was also recovered on Sunday evening. The body of the lady recovered at the Long Bridge on Saturday, at the time Mr. WILLIAM PARTRIDGE's body was found, has been identified as that of Mrs. DUVALL. Both bodies were taken to Ellicott City for burial. Yesterday the bodies of Mr. GEORGE BIDEN and Mr. PETER HAWK, who were washed away from Mr. WINANS' farm (the latter heretofore supposed saved,) were found in Spring Gardens, as were also the bodies of Mrs. Dr. OWINGS and her infant son, Mrs. ANN STANSBURY, and a little daughter of Mrs. PATTERSON, all of Ellicott City. Mrs. Dr. OWINGS was recognized by the wedding ring on her finger, by friends from Ellicott City. Messrs. J. H. LEISHER, G. T. GAMBRILL and JOHN W. MCCORMICK took charge of the bodies. Nearly all the bodies were in a nude state and much disfigured.

In addition to the above, the following bodies of persons, drowned at Ellicott City, have been found and identified up to 6 P. M. yesterday: Mrs. Gabriel and child, Mr. Wm. Fountain and wife, Mrs. Wm. Partridge, William, servant of Dr. Owings, Kattie Owings, Tommy Owings, Mr. Smith Murphy, Mary Lizzie Duvall, Mathias Macauley, child of Murphy, John Reese, Mrs. Patterson, Belle Patterson, Amelia Patterson, Fannie Duvall, Mrs. Duvall and Maggie Patterson. This completes a list of thirty bodies recovered, including those drowned in Jones' Falls.

THE TRANSMISSION OF THE MAILS.

Gen. SCHRIVER, the Postmaster of Baltimore, and his deputies and clerks have, since the great freshet, been very active in sending off the mails over the various routes leading from the city. On Saturday morning Gen. SCHRIVER began to send the letters and a portion of the paper mail for the North and West, by the way of the Northern Central Railroad, the matter being conveyed to Cockeysville by the Adams Express Company. Yesterday it was not necessary to send them further than Lutherville, the cars running to that point. That portion of the mail going West, after reaching Harrisburg, was conveyed to Weverton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, from which point it went by the regular route. On Sunday afternoon Mr. MAHONY, chief clerk in the office was dispatched by private conveyance to Ellicott City in charge of the mail, with a view of proceeding on to Frederick, by procuring another conveyance at the former place, which he reached from the Baltimore County side by the use of boats. Mr. MAHONY sent some four or five pouches of the mail matter caught in the flood back to Baltimore. The letters were dried and sent to their destination *via* Harrisburg. Yesterday Mr. LEWIS B. NEWCOMER, the efficient Superintendent of the Baltimore office, proceeded to Ellicott City for the purpose of making arrangements to run a stage line from that city to Frederick, and it is believed by Gen. SCHRIVER that the line will be in operation today, or by to-morrow at furthest. The mails will then be taken to Ellicott City in wagon, and from there by the stage to Frederick, from which point there will be no difficulty in forwarding them by railroad. The Frederick turnpike is badly washed between the two points named, but, by the use of the county roads a portion of the way, it is thought the stage line will be able to run. CHARLES MADDOX, Esq. the well-known Assistant Postmaster, proceeded to Washington on Saturday, and obtained permission from the Postmaster-General to make such arrangements for the transmission of the mails as the emergency might require.

ACCOUNT OF AN EYE-WITNESS AT ELLICOTT CITY.

The calamity at Ellicott City is described by Miss H. C. ADAMS, Principal of Western Female High School No. 1, of this city, with great clearness. Miss ADAMS was sitting with a child in the house of Mr. GIBBONS, and looking up the river, called the attention of the child to the water, which was coming down in a wild manner, but which she supposed was not unusual in a shower, although no rain had then fallen at Ellicott City, except a few pattering drops, since daybreak. Within ten minutes of her first notice of the coming water, the houses on the tongue of made land between the race and the river were cut off from all communication on either side. Trees, logs, *debris* of every kind, and the bridge above, swept down the river on one side and through the race on the other with fearful velocity, cutting off all communication with the main land. Dr. OWINGS, whose house was on this tongue of land, had but a few minutes before left his family, much against the remonstrances of the wife, who had become alarmed at the threatened aspect of the sky; and only after three messages were sent, he left—to return to it no more. He had barely reached the bridge, on his return, when looking forward, he saw the flood coming down, and all the houses on the small breadth of land between the raceway and the river, not only surrounded with water, but that the flood had already driven them into the second story. Dr. OWINGS took refuge in the house of Mr. GIBBONS, not a hundred feet from his own dwelling, and called to his wife, advising her how she should act for the safety of herself and the six children by her side. Speedily the water drove her and the children to the roof, where, clinging to the chimney, they seemed somewhat secure; but the rocking of the house—a three-story frame—soon caused the chimney to fall. Meanwhile, Mrs. MARSCHANE, being in the house above, reached up to Mrs. OWINGS a baby but three weeks old, supposing it would be safer there than in her own maternal arms. Mrs. OWINGS was seen to hold it as long as she lived. Dr. OWINGS, calling across the race, as his house floated from its foundation and lodged against the next below, directed that the walls of the adjoining houses should be cut through. This was done by Mr. FOUNTAIN, and thus, as one house after another fell, working heroically, this noble man cut through the walls of seven houses, until they came to the last in the row. This house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. PARTRIDGE, who had sold it very recently, and were to leave it on the following day for a new home in Virginia. In this house all the occupants of the six houses above were assembled. All the other houses had fallen and drifted away, but this, for a time, stood firm against the torrent, and there was a slight hope that it might be saved. Suddenly it was seen to waver, and in a moment more, with all its precious burden of children, women and men—men powerless against that flood, although within a hundred feet of solid ground—it fell with a terrific crash, and not one soul was saved. That Dr. OWINGS lost his reason and endeavored to throw himself into the current and was only held back by strong men; that men put their hands over their eyes as house after house fell, and could not look upon the terrible sight; that the last shriek of despair was too much for the loving, living friends, and they were forced to stop their ears, will give our readers but a faint idea of the horrors of this terrible calamity. Miss ADAMS does not refer to anything except what she saw, and the above, it must be remembered, is only one of the incidents of the destruction of Ellicott City.

Action of the City Authorities—Aid for the Sufferers.

From the Baltimore American, July 28.

The two Branches of the City Council met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour, and, after a protracted session, adopted resolutions providing the necessary means to enable the various departments of the City Government to vigorously prosecute the work of cleansing and repairing the various streets that were inundated, as well as to repair and place temporary bridges in place of those washed away, and also to extend relief to the needy sufferers by the flood. On motion of Mr. TAGART, in the First Branch, an appropriation of $500 was made to the Baltimore Special Dispensary, located on North-street, to enable the physician in attendance to furnish medicines, &c., to the poor classes in that vicinity. On motion of Mr. PAGELS, the Second Branch was invited into open convention, with the view of agreeing upon the measures necessary to be adopted in the present emergency. After the organization of the Convention, with JAMES WEBB, Esq., President of the Second Branch, in the chair, the following communication from the Mayor, addressed to the members of both Branches, was read:

GENTLEMEN: In sending you this communication I seek merely to fulfill my duty to coöperate with the Council in dealing with a great disaster by making suggestions calculated, in my view, to alleviate present ills and obviate their recurrence. If we turn to the former history of our city, it will be found that the public is justly reproachable with penny-wise prudence by not having acted on the warning of 1837. The inundation of that year excited inquiry and caused surveys to be made by competent engineers with the purpose of preventing just such a calamity as that which is now upon us. But from feebleness of will, yielding to the small-mindedness of parsimony, the intelligent precautions that were devised were not carried into effect, and the loss which has ensued is at least ten times what would have then been the cost of the remedy. This will ever be the ratio of increasing damages from such inundations in cities having a manufacturing growth like ours. Neglect is a frightful insurer. Beside, when I consider the awful commercial ruin which would befall this city in case such an inundation should occur in a period of epidemical sickness, to which all large cities are liable, by the consternation, fright and abandonment of the city and its business, which would surely attend such occurrence, I feel it my duty to impress upon the Council and my fellow-citizens the indispensable necessity of improving this monition by resorting to the surest and most efficient remedy within the reach of science and our pecuniary resources to obviate such disasters in the future. I have no plans to propose other than that we should avoid the suggestions of zealous, well-intentioned ignorance. The remedy belongs to the science of civil engineering, which has been made a study by men of first-class intellect. I earnestly suggest, therefore, to your honorable branches, that you authorize to be constituted, or constitute yourselves, a commission of highly capable civil engineers, to survey the area of this water-shed, to devise plans for the effectual prevention in the future of such overflows, and to report the same, with detailed estimates of the expense of carrying them into execution. Thus the work will be done with the benefits of knowledge, and with the assurance to the property-holders that capital may be safely invested on the line of this valley. Let us put our shoulder to the wheel, bemoaning nothing but the immediate distresses of the poor, which we must coöperate with private charity in relieving, and working with that will which makes great cities greater, we shall not have been tried in vain. The city has grown by its charitable energy in behalf of other populations in affliction. It will also grow in size and character by relieving its own calamities. I take pleasure in inclosing a telegraphic dispatch received this instant through the hands of Mr. C. J. FOX, Agent Associated Press of New-York, from GEO. W. CHILD, Esq., of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, stating that he subscribes $1,000 for the relief of our sufferers by the late flood, and that the City of Philadelphia will gladly make up a fund for the same purpose. It is highly gratifying to me, and, I doubt not, to yourselves, to recognize that the misfortunes of our poor are thus materially and earnestly sympathized in by the liberal-hearted of a sister city. I am, very respectfully,

ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor.

This communication was referred to a committee, and in accordance with the recommendations in their report the Council adopted an ordinance making an appropriation of $50,000 for the relief of the sufferers by the flood; $150,000 for repair of bridges and streets, to be expended by the City Commissioner; $20,000 for the removal of filth and other deposit from the flooded district, to be expended by the Health Department; $25,000 to enable the Port Warden to remove obstructions from the harbor, and $5,000 to the Fire Department, to be used in giving aid in cleansing the flooded district and removing water from the cellars. The Council also adopted a resolution thanking GEORGE W. CHILDS, Esq., of Philadelphia, for his liberal contribution in aid of the sufferers.

Extent of the Suffering and Want Caused by the Disaster.

From the Baltimore Sun, July 28.

The sympathies of the community are actively excited in behalf of the poorer people who have suffered by the late flood, and measures have already been inaugurated to secure to those who are destitute, some temporary relief. The City Council last week appropriated $50,000 for the relief of the necessitous sufferers by the flood, which is to be distributed by six discreet gentlemen who are to be appointed by the Mayor, and to act in conjunction with him. This liberal bounty of the city will accomplish much good, but it may not suffice to meet all the cases of want. Fortunately a large majority of those who have lost property by the late disaster are not in circumstance to require charitable aid; but there are a sufficient number to be relieved, which may call for such further means as can be raised from the benevolence of our citizens.

Those who are likely to suffer most by the inundation are the thousands of persons lately employed in the manufacturing establishments on the Patapsco River and Jones' Falls, who will be suddenly deprived of employment, probably for the remainder of the season. The factories which were not swept away will have to stand still until their dams can be rebuilt, which will be a work of months. Perhaps over three to four thousand people have been deprived of their means of support, and many of their household and personal effects, and will be compelled to seek new employment, especially those who have been engaged in the establishments wholly destroyed, some of which may not be rebuilt for a year or more, if at all.

The Rebel Demonstration in Atlanta—Ben. Hill's Speech.

The Atlanta (Ga.) *New Era*, a Republican paper, speaks as follows of the meeting in that city on Thursday, at which ROBERT TOOMBS, HOWELL COBB, B. H. HILL and others spoke:

"The speeches made on this occasion were no more nor less than hostile declarations against the Government. None more violent were made when the same speakers were shouting the people to arms throughout the State. The same intemperance and intolerance were manifested, the same hot-headed, injudicious advice given. We could see nothing in them but a widening of the social breach, increased ostracism for opinion's sake, disruption of society and general disorder, if not revolution.

Mr. HILL's speech was an anomaly. For bitter, vituperative spirit, revengeful sentiment and empty, puling bravado, there is nothing like it on record. He was remarkably open in his denunciation of the Reconstruction laws of Congress, declaring that they were only authorized by the bayonet and scoundrels, and designating as rogues, renegades and villains all who saw fit to acquiesce in their requirements. Boldly he declared that, in the event of the success of the Seymour and Blair ticket, an entire nullification of all these laws would follow, and the Constitutions framed under them would be nullified and set aside, and one immense bonfire made of the records, and those who had received money under the provisions of these laws would be called on to refund it. He served a notice that it would have to be paid back. The whole address was a piece of glaring effrontery, intended to influence the masses with party prejudices and intolerance toward those who see fit to entertain opposite political opinions. It was a woful speech for the Democratic Party and the Democratic cause. 'If this be what our party is working for,' said one staunch old line Democrat, 'I can have nothing to do with it. It is dangerous.' And he left the ground."

Burglary in the Fifth Ward—Arrest of Three Persons—Capture of Property.

On the night of the 10th of July, a burglary was committed at No. 397 Broadway, occupied by HIRSCHBACK BROS., importers of gloves, ribbons, &c., and 150 dozen of kid gloves, worth over $1,500, and $200 worth of ribbons were stolen. Next morning the facts were reported to Capt. PETTY, at the Fifth Ward Station, who detailed Detective FIELDS to work up the case. After watching certain parties for some time, he yesterday tracked the goods; and while they were on the road to a place to be sold, he seized them, and arrested the driver, with the horse and cart, taking all to the Station House. Capt. PETTY then sent to Messrs. HIRSCHBACK, who identified the property as having been stolen from them on July 10. From the information given by the driver, and received from other sources, two men, named JACOB SMIT and ISRAEL LEON, were arrested, and taken to the Station House, where they stated they received the goods from HENRY GOODSTEIN, of No. 155 Spring-street, to sell on commission, and that GOODSTEIN took the goods himself to LEON and there left them. On this information HENRY GOODSTEIN was also arrested, and on searching his place the following articles of value were found concealed and secreted between a feather bed and straw mattress: Nineteen boxes of spool silk of various colors, 10 boxes of valuable bead and bugle trimming and one card of rich black lace. As the trade marks are still upon them, and from other circumstances it is supposed they are the proceeds of some other robbery or burglary; and they were, therefore, taken to the Fifth Precinct Station House, Leonard-street, for identification. Meanwhile the prisoners are held for further investigation.

Proposed Skating Rink.

A company has been formed to build a colossal skating rink in this City, and a bill of incorporation was obtained for it at the last session of the Legislature. Seventy-five thousand dollars is the amount of the capital stock, which has all been subscribed. Thirty lots have been obtained for the purpose on Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, on a lease of ten years, and the erection of the building was commenced more than a month ago. It will be finished by the middle of October, and will be 336 feet long by 168 feet wide and 70 feet high. The sides will be of iron, supporting a roof on trestle arches. It will be very handsomely decorated, internally and externally, and lighted by a patent magnesium illuminator. Around the rink a platform will be constructed, capable of seating eight thousand people. During the Summer season the place will be used for public meetings, concerts and balls. It is asserted that twenty thousand persons can find seats within the inclosure. Retiring rooms, parlors and refreshment rooms will be provided.

Mr. MCMILLAN, formerly of the Fifth-avenue Skating Pond, will, it is said, be manager of the enterprise. Croton water will be introduced in the Winter, to a sufficient depth to create ice six inches in thickness.

For sunburns, freckles and all blemishes of the skin and complexion use PHALON's "Paphian Lotion."

PHALON's "PAPHIAN SOAP" is indispensable for the TOILET, BATH AND NURSERY. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

For moth patches, freckles and tan on the face, use PERRY's MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION. Sold by druggists everywhere.—*Advertisement.*

The Mother's Remedy

For all diseases with which children are afflicted is MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It relieves the child from pain, cures wind colic, regulates the stomach and bowels, and during the process of teething it gives rest and health to the child, and carries it safely through the critical period. Be sure and call for "MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP."

Having the *fac-simile* of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

Gorham Manufacturing Company,
SILVERSMITHS,
Providence, R. I.

We beg to announce to the public that our Sterling Silver and fine Electro-Plated Wares may now be had of all the principal dealers throughout the country, and that all our goods are guaranteed to be in quality as represented by us.

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate. GORHAM MFG CO

N. B.—Purchasers will be particular to notice that all our articles are stamped with the above trade marks.
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Missisquoi Springs.

The water of this great spring is a specific for Cancer, Brights' Disease, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Cutaneous Affections, and all diseases arising from impurities of the blood. It has not been necessary to make the Missisquoi Spring Water known through the medium of the Press, except to distinguish it from the many springs which have lately arisen claiming similar merits. The Missisquoi Spring contains ingredients which no other water on this continent is known to possess, and has wrought cures in a great variety of cases which have been given up as entirely hopeless by the most celebrated of the medical faculty. In consequence of the unparalleled celebrity which the Missisquoi Spring Water has attained within so short a time, other spring waters have been advertised, adopting names calculated to deceive, and basing their claim upon the fraudulent and pretentious one that they are just like the Missisquoi, "only stronger." The public are cautioned against these deceptions.

All the genuine water of this Spring has the name MISSISQUOI A SPRINGS, blown on the bottles, and the corks branded in like manner.

Pamphlets containing an account of many wonderful cures effected by this water, attested by eminent physicians and others, can be had gratis by calling at or addressing a note to MISSISQUOI SPRINGS,
535 Broadway, City of New-York.

Vermont Spring.

The most remarkable remedy known for Cancer, Scrofula, Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Rheumatism, &c. All bottles marked "Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt." Send for pamphlets. SAXE & CO., No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Heaven's Specific for Indigestion.—The water of the Seltzer Spa is surpassed in efficacy as a stomachic, purgative and general alterative by TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, its economic substitute, charged with all its medicinal elements unalloyed with useless earthly matter. Sold by all druggists.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N. Y.

American House, Boston.—The largest first-class hotel in New-England. Vertical railway; apartments with bathing and water conveniences connecting; Bulliard Halls, Telegraph Office and Cafe.
LEWIS RICE & SON, Proprietors.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

HENDERSON—JARDINE.—At Westchester, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 28, by Rev. George Nixon, JAMES HENDERSON, Jr., to MARY A., daughter of the late Thomas Jardine, all of Westchester.

DIED.

BROWER.—In this City, on Monday, July 27, Mrs. FRANCES BROWER, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Wm. Smatt, No. 81 2d-st.

☞ Paterson papers please copy.

BLACHLY.—At Cincinnati, on Monday, July 27, JOSEPH W. BLACHLY, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the South-st. Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock. Trains leave by the Morris and Essex Railroad, foot of Barclay-st., at 9:30 A. M.

DE MEZA.—On Monday, July 27, JOHN DE MEZA, aged 39 years.

Funeral on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 P. M., from the Greene-st. M. E. Church, between Spring and Broome sts. Friends of the deceased, also members of Manhattan Lodge No. 62, F. & A. M., are respectfully invited to attend.

MANHATTAN LODGE No. 62, F. & A. M.—The members of the above Lodge are summoned to meet at the rooms, No. 594 Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 12½ P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late Bro. JOHN DE MEZA. Members of the fraternity are invited. By order. C. E. HARTSHORN, M.

GARDNER.—On Sunday, July 26, GEORGE G., infant son of Wm. and Mary C. Gardner.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral without further invitation, from No. 272 East Broadway, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 3 P. M.

GROSHON.—On Tuesday, July 28, JOHN GROSHON, in his 79th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LEYDIG.—On Monday, July 27, Col. PHILIP M. LEYDIG, eldest son of Philip M. Leydig, of this City.

Funeral service at St. Mark's Church, (10th-st. and 2d-av.,) on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 10½ A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

LOWDEN.—On Monday, July 27, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM LOWDEN, in the 28th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 315 West 36th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MURRAY.—In this City, suddenly, on Monday, July 27, in her 52d year, Mrs. MARGARET MURRAY, beloved wife of Thomas Murray, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 215 East 23d-st., at 2 P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) July 29.

SEAMAN.—CAROLINE, daughter of the late Dr. E. W. Seaman.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of W. B. Scott, No. 37 East 23d-st.

SHELTON.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Monday, July 27, FREDDY LYON, youngest son of Henry T. and Josie L. Shelton, aged 15 months.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

STARK.—On Monday, July 27, at New-Brunswick, N. J., JOSEPH STARK, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at his late residence, No. 87 Albany-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday, July 30, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEBILITY.

AN IRON TONIC WITHOUT ALCOHOL.
PERUVIAN SYRUP is a protoxide of iron.
PERUVIAN SYRUP contains no alcohol.
PERUVIAN SYRUP vitalizes the blood.
PERUVIAN SYRUP invigorates the brain.
PERUVIAN SYRUP makes the weak strong.
PERUVIAN SYRUP builds up the broken down.
PERUVIAN SYRUP strengthens and invigorates.
PERUVIAN SYRUP cures female weaknesses.
Sold by all Druggists.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

HILL, INIMITABLE CUTTER OF HAIR and whiskers; neat, judicious, appropriate; shaving, dying. No. 266 Broadway. Hair-dye, 50 cents; best in use; sold by all druggists.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
NO. 459 BROOME-ST., NEW-YORK,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:
I.
POEMS,
By HORACE P. BIDDLE.
1 vol. 16mo. $1 50.
II.
POPULAR EDITION OF
THE DIARY OF A MILLINER,
By BELLE OTIS.
12mo. paper covers, 50 cents.
Sent by mail on receipt of prices annexed.

In Two Vols. 8vo., 2,080 Pages. $12. Cloth.
THE SCIENCE AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.
By WILLIAM AITKEN, M. D., Edinburgh.
With a steel plate, a map, and one hundred and thirty woodcuts.
Fifth edition, enlarged and carefully revised.
PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., Nos. 715 and 717 Market-st.

THE CHILD'S ALBUM—LITERALLY FULL of pretty pictures and stories.
*** One of the prettiest books for children ever published. No household containing little folks should be without it. Price in cloth $1 75.
ROBERT TURNER, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

ERRING BUT NOBLE.—SELF-HELP FOR young men, who, having erred, desire a better manhood. Sent in sealed letter envelopes free of charge. If benefited, return the postage. Address PHILANTHROS, Box P., Philadelphia, Penn.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES,

and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

Four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Persons keep Currency or Coin accounts with us may deposit and draw without notice.

Certificates of deposit issued bearing interest at market rate.

Collections made everywhere promptly.

United States Securities and Gold bought and sold.

State, City and other Corporate Loans negotiated.

Our business conducted the same as that of a bank.

FRANK & GANS,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

We buy and sell all issues of Government Securities at full market rates.

Banks, Bankers and other holders OF SIXES OF 1881, ACT MARCH 3, 1863, can now realize a liberal difference in exchanging the same against those of the previous acts of Congress.

Particulars at our office, No. 14 Wall-street, New-York.

Inquiries by letter or telegraph promptly replied to.

FRANK & GANS, No. 14 Wall-st.

Collections.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very Lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

MANNING & DE FOREST,

NO. 19 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN SOUTHERN STATE AND RAILROAD SECURITIES,

Offer for sale Alabama Five and Eight per cent. Bonds, Louisiana State and Levee Sixes, Georgia Sixes and Sevens, and South Carolina Sixes.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 18 Wall St., ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

EXCHANGE ON PARIS AT SIGHT AND SIXTY DAYS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

TEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS, OF VARIOUS MICHIGAN MUNICIPALITIES, PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK AND DETROIT, FOR SALE BY A. WILKINS, BROKER, DETROIT.

BONDS OF THE CITY OF EVANSVILLE, INDIANA, issued on account of Stock subscription in the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad Company. Payable May 1, 1888.

Interest at the rate of seven per cent. payable May 1 and Nov. 1, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The undersigned is authorized to sell $85,000 of the above described bonds. An exhibit of the financial condition of the city will be furnished on application.

R. G. ROLSTON, President, No. 26 Exchange-place.

PEORIA CITY WATER BONDS.

The undersigned offer for sale, on account of the City of Peoria (Illinois,) three hundred thousand dollars of the bonds of that city, issued to aid in construction of water works. The bonds draw seven per cent. interest (coupons payable semi-annually in New-York,) on 1st of June and December, and have twenty years to run, and were issued under a special act of the Legislature of Illinois, which act also provides for a special tax for payment of principal and interest. The bonds are now offered at ninety-five per cent. and accrued interest.

JULY 3, 1868. CLARK, DODGE & CO.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.

For sale, $150,000 seven per cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the South Side Railroad, Long Island.

These bonds are only for fifty per cent. of the cost of the road, which is now running from South 7th-st., Williamsburg, to Islip, and doing a large business.

KETCHAM & CLARK, Bankers, No. 68 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY CENTRAL UNDERGROUND RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the New-York City Central Underground Railway Company hereby give notice that they will open books for subscription to the capital stock of said Corporation, at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August next; and that said books will remain open for at least thirty days thereafter, that those who desire to subscribe for said stock may have the opportunity to do so; and in the event of a larger amount being subscribed than the capital stock of said Corporation, then such subscriber shall be entitled to a pro rata number of shares of said stock as near as may be, and in proportion to the amount so subscribed. Each subscriber shall at the time of subscribing pay to the Treasurer five per cent. of the par value of each share so subscribed by him.

W. B. OGDEN, President.

HENRY F. VAIL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF the coupon notes of the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, bearing date July 1, 1867.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the terms and provisions of the indenture executed by the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company, to George W. Weld and Robert Hale, Trustees, on the 11th day of June, A. D. 1867, that all the promissory notes of said Railroad Company therein described and thereby secured and numbered, as follows, viz.:

Nos. one to forty inclusive, for $5,000 each; Nos. forty-one to two hundred and forty inclusive, for $1,000 each, will be paid together with the accrued interest thereon, on presentation at the office of M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York City, on and after the 10th day of August, A. D. 1868, and from and after said last mentioned date all of said notes will cease to draw interest, and the St. Louis, Jacksonville and Chicago Railroad Company will no longer pay interest on the same. By order of the Board of Directors.

D. B. HOWARD, Secretary and Treasurer St. L. J. and C. R. R. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, MAY 27, 1868.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF BONDS of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, due April 1, 1870:

The Company offer to exchange any of these bonds of $1,000 each at any time before the 1st day of October next at par for a new mortgage bond of equal amount bearing 7 per cent. interest, clear of United States and State taxes, having 25 years to run.

The bonds not surrendered on or before the 1st of October next will be paid at maturity in accordance with their tenor. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 25, 1868.

THE INTEREST COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, prox., on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company income Bonds, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 48 Wall-st., instead of at the American Exchange National Bank as heretofore. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1868.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, payable Aug. 1, 1868, will be paid on that day by Peter B. Sweeny, Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court House. The transfer books will be closed Monday, July 6, 1868.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, HOBOKEN, N. J., July 21, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTgage bonds of this Company, due Aug. 1, 1868 will be paid on and after date at the Fourth National Bank in New-York. WM. H. CONNETT, Treasurer.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the New-York Economical Printing Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 194 Fulton-st., on the 7th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the purpose of reducing the capital stock of said Company to $32,000, and for the annual election of Trustees.

A. STODDART, Secretary.

AGENCY OF THE ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 43 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, ON THE bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company will be paid, less Government tax, at the New-York office of the Company.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 28, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81....	115¾	115⅝	5-20 C., '67.........	109½	109⅝
Coupon, 1881.....	115½	115¾	5-20 C., '68.........	109½	109¾
5-20 Reg., 1862....	110	110¼	10-40 Registered.	108¼	108½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	114½	114⅝	10-40 Coupon....	108¼	108⅜
5-20 Coupon, '64.	111⅛	111⅜	Gold...............	144¼	144⅜
5-20 Coupon, '65.	112⅜	112¾	July, 7.30........	109	109⅛
5-20 C., '65, Jan. & July........	109¼	109⅜			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS

Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, July 24, 1868, as follows:

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 77 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 180 Chatham-square.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1868 - - 115,880

TOTAL - - - - - - - $315,880

At an election for Directors, held at this office, July 6, 1868, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year: Edward B. Fellows, Chas. D. Bailey, Samuel Raynor, Harrison Hall, David McAlpin, Oliver W. Woodford, William Simpson, Jacob Miller, Joseph Rose, Richard E. Peterson, Edgar M. Crawford, John B. Simpson, Joseph Whitfield, John Robinson, John Ash, William Peet, S. R. Comstock, James Y. Watkins, Merritt H. Smith, Jonathan Purdy, David Mahony, James L. Stewart, George J. Hamilton, Edwin A. Hopkins, David Armstrong, Seth P. Squires, S. S. Vanderhoef, John Snort, William R. Foster, Smith Barker, Isaac H. Smith, Henry H. Belcher.

At a meeting of the Board, held subsequent to said election, Edward B. Fellows was unanimously elected President, and Chas. D. Bailey Vice-President.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

UNITED STATES WAREHOUSE CO.

OFFICE NO. 7 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Subscription book is now open for an increased capital of this Company to $750,000, and will remain open until the 31st inst. Subscriptions may be paid at any time prior to the 31st inst., and a rebate of interest will be allowed to that date.

By order of the Board.

IRA KETCHAM, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM,
JAMES D. FISH,
R. H. LOWRY,
HENRY CROSSMAN,
JOHN W. MOTT,
CHARLES D. MATHEWS,
GEORGE B. CARHART,
R. M. HENING,
EDWIN PARSONS.

JOHN W. MOTT, President.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN AT 6 PER CENT. INTEREST,

NOW RECEIVED BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT IN EXCHANGE FOR THE GOLD-BEARING BONDS HELD AS SECURITY FOR CIRCULATING NOTES OF THE NATIONAL BANKS.

These bonds possess the same qualities as all other Government bonds, except that, during the suspension of specie payments, the interest is payable in lawful money. They have the very great advantage of having positively thirty years to run, at 6 per cent. interest, which cannot be changed. On the resumption of specie payments, they will undoubtedly bear the highest premium of any of the Government loans. For sale by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1868.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF THE FOLLOWING FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS:

Columbus and Indianapolis Central R. W. Co., due Nov. 1, 1904.

Toledo, Logansport and Burlington R. R. Co., due Feb. 1, 1884.

Union and Logansport R. R. Co., due Dec. 1, 1905.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co., due Aug. 1, 1890.

Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line R. R. Co. (Sinking Fund,) due Nov. 1, 1886.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co., due Oct. 1, 1893.

Chicago and Great Eastern R. W. Co. (convertible,) due April 1, 1895.

The above roads having been consolidated into one corporation, under the name of the "Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway Company," the new Company has executed a trust mortgage to James A. Roosevelt and William R. Fosdick, of New-York, Trustees, covering all the roads, with the franchises and present and future acquired property, to secure an issue of Consolidated First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, payable in forty years (April 1, 1908,) at seven per cent. interest, maturing April 1 and Oct. 1 in New-York, the object being to consolidate all the above issues of bonds into one class.

The Union Trust Company of New-York (No. 73 Broadway) has been appointed the Company's Bond Fund Commissioner, and is authorized to exchange the new bonds for any of the above issues.

Copies of the mortgage and further particulars can be obtained at the office of the Union Trust Company, or at this office.

Parties exchanging bonds will have the difference of interest adjusted. B. E. SMITH, President.

CITY OF PEORIA COUPONS.—COUPONS of the City of Peoria maturing Aug. 1, 1868, and payable in New-York, will be paid by CLARK, DODGE & CO., Corner Wall and William sts.

TO INVESTORS.—FOR SALE, $500,000 NEW-York Court-House Bonds on favorable terms, in sums to suit. The best secured and cheapest investment now on the market.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

TOWN BONDS OF ULSTER AND ORANGE COUNTIES FOR SALE.—Burlington and Missouri River Railroad Company 7 and 8 per cent. bonds bought at No. 5 Lord's Court, entrances No. 50 Exchange-place and No. 25 William-st. KENDRICK CHRISTIE & CO.

TRAVELERS' AND COMMERCIAL credits issued through the City Bank of London and Lherbette, Kane & Co., Paris, by AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., No. 74 Broadway.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER H. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIME SAVINGS BANK OF WILLIAMSBURG.

NOS. 3 AND 5 BROADWAY.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 1 draws interest from the 1st of August. Six per Cent., free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

MARKET SAVINGS BANK, No. 82 Nassau, near Fulton-st., N. Y. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.

All deposits made on or before the 1st day of August next, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

WM. VAN NAME, President.

HENRY R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND 42D-ST. INTEREST 6 PER CENT, FREE OF TAX.

Money deposited in any month begins to draw interest on the first of the following month.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., COR. OF LAIGHT. OPEN DAILY FROM 10 TO 3 O'CLOCK. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000. ASSETS, $5,173,918 95.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner 14th-st.—Six per Cent. interest, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from Aug. 1.

R. H. BULL, President.

J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.

J. H. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, AT THEIR NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 117 East 23d-st., near 4th-av., execute every branch of DENTISTRY in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms. Sets of teeth on Fine Gold, $50; Platina, $40.

DIVIDENDS.

EIGHTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 114 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, July 10, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Ten Dollars per share on all the capital stock of this Company (including the late increase of capital of 49,000 shares,) has been declared payable to the persons registered as stockholders on the books of the Company, on the 15th day of August, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

The payment of the usual April dividend having been delayed from causes beyond the control of the Company, it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of equalization, to anticipate the time of the usual October dividend, and include that in the present one.

This dividend is payable on and after the 1st day of September next, in the obligations of the Company, bearing interest at seven per cent. per annum, to be paid so soon as the Company can avail itself of its money, which it is now enjoined from receiving or using, by reason of certain injunctions granted in certain suits now pending in the City of New-York. The transfer books will be closed on the 15th day of August, at 3 P. M., and reopened on the 1st day of September.

Parties desiring transfers of stock can have it done and certificates sent them, by sending their certificates with the necessary stamps, to EDWARD ST. JOHN, Register, or to the undersigned at this office.

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway.

Cash Capital........................	$150,000 00
Surplus July 1, 1868..............	64,762 22
Total.....................	$214,762 22

The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 1, 1868.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 172 BROADWAY, CORNER MAIDEN-LANE, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable Aug. 1, 1868. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. CHAS. H. ROSER, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

A dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of last five months, payable on the 1st day of August next, at No. 122 Bowery. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE OFFICE, July 15, 1868.

The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand, free of United States tax.

HENRY KIPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 11, 1868.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was

Resolved, That a dividend of 5 per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next to the holders of the full paid shares registered on the 13th day of July next, and that the transfer books be closed on the said 13th day of July, and opened on the 5th day of August following.

Resolved, That in pursuance of the plan approved at the shareholders' meeting, May 27, 1868, the shares of this Company be increased by the issue of eight shares for every one hundred now outstanding, and the same be distributed to the holders of shares registered on the Company's books on the 1st day of August next, in the proportion of one share for every twelve and one-half shares then held by them.

Resolved, That where, in the distribution of such shares, a stockholder would be entitled to a fraction of a share, the Company will retain such fraction and will pay therefor. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 15, 1868.

THIRTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock thereof, payable on the 20th day of August next.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Albany, at the NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF ALBANY.

The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next. E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—A DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in Common Stock on and after July 15 to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th inst. All payable at this office.

The transfer books of this Company will be closed on Tuesday, June 30, and be reopened on Thursday, July 16, 1868. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of August next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th July instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board. ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, July 10, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Four per Cent. free of Government tax, payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on and after the first day of August next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 20th instant and opened on the 1st proximo.

GEO. H. CHASE, Treasurer.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO., OFFICE NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON the capital stock of the above Company, free of Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 3d day of August next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL OIL CO. OF NEW-YORK, No. 241 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at this office on and after Aug. 1, 1868.

The Transfer Books will be closed from this date to Aug. 2, 1868.

By order. E. C. STURGES, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 22, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th August next. The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst., to the 10th prox., inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. (5) free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of August next. R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 156 Broadway.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND HAS been declared, payable on and after the 6th inst., free of tax.

WASHINGTON POST, Jr., Acting Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN PETROLEUM COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 122 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) PER CENT. HAS this day been declared, (from the earnings of the past three months,) payable on the 1st of August.

W. A. HALL, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has this day been declared payable on the 1st of August. The transfer books will remain closed until that date.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of Five (5) per cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of August next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th inst. to 1st proximo. W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, July 28, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after Aug. 1.

A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

GUARDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 161 Broadway, July 8, 1868.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, on the Capital Stock of this Company, payable on and after the 10th inst.

WALTER K. PAYE, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.

In the matter of the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of certain new Avenues, Roads and Public Places or Parks, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled—"An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the act entitled—"An act to enable the Commissioners of the Central Park to make further improvements in the City of New-York," passed April 13, 1866: and of the act entitled—"An act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867: hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 31st day of July, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter. That the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of a new avenue eighty feet in width, between the Eighth-avenue and Ninth-avenue, and running from One Hundredth-street to the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas and Manhattan-street.

Also a new avenue running diagonally from the new avenue last mentioned, at or near One Hundred and Thirteenth-street to the Ninth-avenue, at One Hundred and Sixteenth-street.

Also a new avenue between Ninth and Tenth avenues, running from One Hundred and Tenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

Also a public place or park between One Hundred and Tenth-street and One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, and intermediate the three new avenues before-mentioned, the Ninth-avenue and the Tenth-avenue.

Also a public place, being a triangle formed by the intersections of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street and the first-named two of the above-mentioned new avenues.

Also a public place, being a quadrilateral formed by the intersection of the Avenue St. Nicholas, One Hundred and Twenty-third-street and the first-named of the above-mentioned new avenues, as laid out by the Commissioners of the Central Park in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, July 7, 1868.

RICHARD O'GORMAN, Counsel to the Corporation.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of VAN NEST TALMAGE, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings and State of New-York, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 12th day of August, A.D. 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 28, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOHN F. TALMAGE, of the town of Bound Brook, County of Somerset, State of New-Jersey, and carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 28, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. MORFORD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Charles A. Morford, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated, New-York, on the 10th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES G. DUNCAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by James G. Duncan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 23d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON SCHWAB, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Simon Schwab, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES P. LACOMBE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James P. Lacombe, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JUSTUS R. SACKETT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Justus R. Sackett, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of August, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 27th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HIRAM EMERSON, bankrupt.—No. 1,442.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Hiram Emerson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD S. STOKES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Edward S. Stokes, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER MEYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Mayer Meyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau, Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES JOHNSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles Johnson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of August, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 16th day of July, 1868.

jy22-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of ANDREW J. PARKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 18th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, June 16, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy22-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of RICHARD C. SMITH and THOMAS H. BOOTH, bankrupts.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard C. Smith and Thomas H. Booth, composing the firm of Smith & Booth, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

JNO. C. NOE, of Newburgh, N. Y., Assignee.

jy22-law3wW

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FERDINAND BRANDEIS, PHILIP LOEB, SOLOMON WEIL and ISAAC WEIL, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 1st day of July, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Ferdinand Brandeis, Philip Loeb, Solomon Weil and Isaac Weil, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,

jy22-law3wW

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., in said District, July 13, 1868.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of HOWARD T. TRIPP, of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district.

jy15-law3wW ROBT. F. WILKINSON, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL R. CURRAN, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Isaac Dayton, Register.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Michael R. Curran, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York. Dated City of New-York, 21st July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee.

jy22-law3wW No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC MEARS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register—Southern District of New-York, ss.: at the City of New-York, the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Isaac Mears, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 14th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK W. BOUND, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 23d day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSHUA D. ROYSTON, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 3d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 18th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JEROME FINCH, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1868, at 3 o'clock P.M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New York.

JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY A. PATTERSON, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 1st day of September, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 29, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE D. BULEN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 8th day of September, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. BANTA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John W. Banta, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 24th day of July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-law3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON ELIAS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Aaron Elias, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. VAN ANTWERP, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William L. Van Antwerp, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 25th day of July, 1868.

jy29-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK ZIEGLER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Frederick Ziegler, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the office of Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of July, 1868.

jy23-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES F. NOURSE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James F. Nourse, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry W. Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of September, 1868. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-law-3wW*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HOWARD HUGGINS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Howard Huggins, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 13th day of July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of AMZI S. DODD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 8th July, 1868.

jy15-law3wW* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ABRAHAM NEWFIELD, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 8th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 13th July, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy15-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of AARON SEELEY, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Aaron Seeley, of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 1st day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition.—Dated at New-York City the 13th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ORLANDO A. PEGRAM, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando A. Pegram, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy15-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE B. FLINT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of George B. Flint, of the City of New-York, in said district, who was on the 6th day of March, A. D. 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

BURRALL HOFFMAN,

jy29-law3wW* No. 54 Pine-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE E. BOARDMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George E. Boardman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of July, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

jy29-law3wW* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of July, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of LATHROP, CADY & BURTIS, a business firm, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the individual estate of Daniel Cady and Samuel E. Burtis, of said firm; which said firm has been adjudged bankrupt on the petition of said Daniel Cady and Samuel E. Burtis: that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt firm, or of Daniel Cady or Samuel E. Burtis, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said firm, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau st., in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 13th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

JULY 29, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES G. PATTERSON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Charles G. Patterson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of September, 1868, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for an adjourned hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. That said hearing has been adjourned from the 31st day of July, 1868, to said 1st day of September, 1868.—Dated New-York, July 25, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

jy29-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID C. REID, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David C. Reid, of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR.,

jy29-law3wW Rondout, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NICHOLAS HAAS, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nicholas Haas, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York City, July 28, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,

jy29-law3wW* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of JOHN ALLIGER, Jr., bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Alliger, Jr., of the village of Rondout, in the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. JOSIAH DUBOIS, JR.,

jy29-law3wW Rondout, Ulster Co., N. Y.

NO. 1,040.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES A. BURTUS, Jr., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James A. Burtus, Jr., of the Village of Middletown, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Newburgh, New-York, the 25th day of June, A. D. 1868.

jy29-law3wW* JAMES W. AMORY.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

LADIES, IF YOU REQUIRE A RELIAble remedy to restore you, call at once on Dr. FOLSOM, No. 545 Broadway. Relief certain; failure impossible; call and escape quackery.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, NEAR Spring-st., treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days, upon moderate terms. Consultations strictly confidential.

VIGOR AND MANHOOD REGAINED by using Dr. POWERS' Life Elixir: recommended to all contemplating marriage. Office 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES CERTAIN OF RELIEF DESIRED from Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.; his powerful medicines only sure thing for married and single.

THE WORST CASES OF PRIVATE DISeases cured immediately, without mercury, by Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st., only; medicine to cure or no pay.

LADIES IN TROUBLE.—DR. POWERS, NO. 191 Stanton-st., will relieve you, whatever the cause, with or without medicine; circular free.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE, Established 1850.

Warehouses Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby. Manufactory, No. 379 West 12th-st., extending through to No. 120 Jane-st.

Buyers of furniture are invited to examine the largest stock of fashionable furniture to be found in the City, consisting of CHAMBER, PARLOR, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AND WARRANTED IN EVERY RESPECT.

Particular attention given to the furnishing of CHURCHES, COUNTRY RESIDENCES, HOTELS, &c.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE IN the lofts at No. 18 4th-av. CONKLINS & BAYLES.

ASTROLOGY.

NO IMPOSITION.—MME. ROSS, MEDICAL and business Clairvoyant, tells names and shows likenesses of future husband, and that of her visitor; brings together those long separated. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—A 12-HORSE POWER BOILER AND Engine will be sold very cheap. Apply to CURTIS & SHAPTER, No. 211 Franklin-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED FOR NATIONAL CAMPAIGN GOODS.—8x10 steel engravings of GRANT and COLFAX, with or without frames. One agent took 60 orders in one day. Also, National Campaign Biographies of both, 25 cents. Pins, badges, medals and photos for Democrats and Republicans. Agents make 100 per cent. Sample packages sent post-paid for $1. Send at once and get the start. Address GOODSPEED & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, or Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY, AT NEW-Brighton, Staten Island, a good cook, a waitress and a laundress; none need apply unless willing and able, and with good reference from their last place. Apply to-day, (July 29,) between 2 and 3 o'clock, at No. 86 5th-av.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS TO ASsist in care of three children; must be a good seamstress and thoroughly capable to fill the situation; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 16 Lafayette-place, between 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. or between 5 and 8 P. M.

WANTED—ALL FIRST-CLASS SERVANTS and others can be suited in the best families. City and country; American, English, Scotch, Irish, French, German, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av. Cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, waitresses, chambermaids, house-workers.

WANTED.—WAITRESS AND SEAMSTRESS.—Two servants wanted in a gentleman's family, both must be thoroughly competent and well recommended. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av., where the employer can be seen.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE BOY, FAMILiar with the lower part of the City, to run of errands and make himself generally useful. Address Box No. 222 Post Office, with references.

WANTED—A COACHMAN, SINGLE MAN; first class in every respect, to go to Newport on Thursday. Apply at second stable, in 31st-st., opposite Bradley's livery stable, near 5th-av.

TIME-KEEPER WANTED.—ONE WHO is familiar with its duties and is a good penman may address GRANT LOCOMOTIVE WORKS, Paterson, N. J., with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A PORTER IN AN IRON STORE; he must understand weighing and marking. Address Box No. 2,059 Post-office, with references.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS. Apply at No. 152 West 44th-st., between 8 and 10 in the morning.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' office, where full particulars will be given, No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—IN A HOSIERY STOCK, A STRONG, active youth to learn the business; salary first year, $150. Address S., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork in a private family. Call at No. 8 Barrow-st., near Fourth.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER; MUST bring good city reference. Apply at No. 350 5th-av., from 3½ to 4½ P. M., for two days.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FAMILIAR WITH the wholesale fancy goods business. Apply at No. 86 Chambers-st., up stairs.

AN EXPERIENCED GENERAL AGENT WANTED—Unusual opportunity. Address LIFE ENDOWMENT, Box No. 4,797 New-York Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, to take care of children and do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; is a good plain sewer, and is willing to go in the country; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 292 10th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., for two days.

WANTED.—AN EDUCATED YOUNG GERMAN girl, who speaks English, French and German, desires a position where her services would be useful; she is competent to do all kinds of fine sewing, embroidery, &c., or to instruct children; good references if desired. Can be seen at No. 42 Grand-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress, a situation; has 3½ years' City reference from her last place in the City; the lady can be seen: or would do nursery work and plain sewing; is very neat in person. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAker, a few more engagements by the day, week or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address No. 910 2d-av., or No. 315 East 25th-st. Good City references.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT and faithful person as plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good City reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 344 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN WISHES TO ENgage in private families as seamstress, dressmaking or tailoring, by the day or week; can operate on machines; good references. Address or apply No. 406 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO HAS just learned dressmaking; can cut ladies' dresses and outside garments, and trim in the best style; would go out by the day or week; no objection to the country. Call for one week at No. 248 East 9th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking thoroughly; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MONTHLY sick nurse just disengaged; best of families and physicians' reference can be given by calling or addressing NURSE'S ADVERTISEMENT; no objection to any part of the country. No. 346 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman in a private family as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, poultry and game; no objection to a short distance in the country; good reference. Apply at No. 309 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SEAMstress, to go out by the day or month; one who is experienced in family sewing; dress making; Wheeler & Wilson's machines; City reference. Call for two days at No. 85 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUAtion; has a sewing-machine of her own; understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting for ladies and children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 204 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; the best of City references from her last place. Apply at No. 341 East 12th-st., third floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REfined German girl, who never lived out; would be willing to do light chamberwork, or take care of a child; is a very neat sewer. Apply at No. 520 5th-av., Room No. 6, Mrs. Rotheman.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AT BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, laundresses, chambermaids, young girls for housework, nurses, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman to do general housework in a good private family; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; would like to see the employer in City only. Call at No. 337½ 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR INFANT'S nurse, with excellent City reference, a situation as nurse in the City or country; takes charge of a baby from its birth; brings it up by hand successfully; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress and chambermaid in a private family, or as nurse; no objection to the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 360 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook who understands the cooking of all kinds of soups, meats, pastry and jellies, in a private family; a good bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Call at No. 120 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD COOK, washer and ironer, baker of bread and biscuit; no objection to a private boarding house; good City references. No. 63 East Broadway, second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR A child as a nurse girl or any light work with a good family. Address No. 362 7th-av., near 33d-st., over the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE; IS CApable of taking charge of an infant from its birth; best of City reference; has lived eight years in one place. Address No. 33 43d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as nurse and chambermaid; is a good plain sewer; an excellent fine washer and ironer; the best City reference given. Address No. 34 West 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation; would take the place of cook. Apply at No. 454 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress, with the best of recommendations; country preferred. Call at No. 335 East 16th-st., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl, as general housework in a private family; no objection to country; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 445 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; would have no objection to go to the country. Call on Monday at No. 573 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl to take care of a child and do chamberwork. Apply at No. 146 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; no objection to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook. Apply at present employer's, No. 134 2d-av.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION FOR a woman as wet nurse, and can safely recommend her as neat, sober and good tempered. Inquire at No. 107 East 48th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERman servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, in a private family, by a highly respectable English married man; fully understands the care of horses and harness; is a very careful driver, and has long references; will come highly recommended. Can be seen at No. 1,252 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., or by note to F. W.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED SCOTCHMAN, without children, a situation as gardener; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best reference as to character and capability. Apply to J. M., at Buist's nursery, 14th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY a competent single man; has had long experience in the City. Can be seen at No. 448 6th-av., Trainor's saddlery store, or address COACHMAN, at the above place.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or vegetable gardener; understands both branches thoroughly; also the proper care of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as a farmer or plain vegetable gardener; understands his business and the care and management of horses, and is a good milker; has good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who understands his business thoroughly; City or country; will be found willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as waiter; has the best of references, and is competent in his business; no objection to the country. Address C. W., for two days, care of Jones & Hubbell, house-furnishing store, corner of Broadway and 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT temperance Protestant man, as porter, light or heavy, in a good house. Address INDEFATIGABLE, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man, who understands his business; best of references. Address J. N., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE PROTESTANT MAN, a situation as coachman; understands his business; City and country references. Address C. M., Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waiter, with City references. Address A. B., Greenpoint Post Office, for the remainder of this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as driver; understands taking care of horses, and has no objection to the country. To be seen at 222 1st-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY, Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds.

MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c. Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, MONUMENTS, HEAD STONES, in great varieties, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN DIFFERENT States. Desertion, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 8
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Aug. 22
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Sept. 5
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail

EVERY SATURDAY.

From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.......Aug. 1 | HIBERNIA.......Aug. 22
CALEDONIA......Aug. 8 | EUROPA.........Aug. 29
BRITANNIA......Aug. 15 | IOWA...........Sept. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, NEBRASKA,
MINNESOTA, COLORADO.
With other first-class steamers building.
COLORADO..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
NEBRASKA..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
MANHATTAN.............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
MINNESOTA.............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
From Pier No. 46 North River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
JAVA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, July 29
AUSTRALASIAN leaves.......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5
SCOTIA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12
RUSSIA leaves.............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19
CHINA leaves..............WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26
CUBA leaves...............WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2
Chief cabin passage....................$130
Second cabin passage....................80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage....................145
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:
CITY OF PARIS...............SATURDAY, Aug. 1
CITY OF LONDON..............SATURDAY, Aug. 8
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Aug. 11
CITY OF BALTIMORE...........SATURDAY, Aug. 15
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
TARIFA.......July 30 | MALTA.........Aug. 20
PALMYRA......Aug. 13 | SIBERIA.......Aug. 27
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin...................................$80 Gold.
Steerage................................$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

RUGER'S AMERICAN LINE TO EUROPE.

First-class steamers to BREMEN via Cowes and Havre. The favorite sidewheel steamer ARIEL, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 43 North River, Aug. 8.
NORTHERN LIGHT, do., Capt. WM. WEIR....Aug. 22
RATES OF PASSAGE, IN GOLD.
First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $25.
For freight or passage apply to
RUGER BROS., General Agents,
No. 103 Pearl-st., and No. 40 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Will leave SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

RATES OF PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED AND AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon
FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
AUG. 1—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
Steamer leaving Aug. 8 connects closely with steamer CHINA, leaving San Francisco Sept. 1 for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT.

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA PANAMA.
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer ARIZONA, sailing on SATURDAY, Aug. 1.
Per cubic foot, 90 cents; per pound, 1½ cents.
Freight forwarded by this steamer reaches San Francisco about twenty days in advance of shipments by North American Steamship Company's departure of Aug. 5. Apply to WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.
Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.
THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH,
or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon
AUG. 5—Steamship DAKOTA, (entirely new,) connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.
AUG. 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Oct. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, July 30.
MISSOURI, Capt. G. W. PALMER, Aug. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, Aug. 13.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

The steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 10 A. M. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NEW ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MARIPOSA...........KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 1
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......SATURDAY, Aug. 8
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents,
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. S. passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch
The first-class steamship
FLAG, Capt. BAXTER.
for Fernandina on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.
Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.
Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent.
Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions.
Has superior passenger accommodations. Apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.
Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROMWELL, Commander, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fine steamship MONTEREY, will sail on the following Wednesday.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, Passport Agent, United States Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
8 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Woodside and Willow Tree.
9:30 A. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
3:30 P. M., Express train for Greenport, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east.
4:30 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations except Willow Tree.
6 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.
All passenger trains connect at Mineola with trains to and from Hempstead and Glen Cove.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. for Hempstead, Glen Cove, North Islip, Northport and all way stations; arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:10 P. M. Takes effect June 11, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKES MEMPHRAMAGOG AND WILLOUGHBY,

(finest lake scenery in the United States,)
VIA CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
70 MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.
Leave New-York via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven Steamer, Peck Slip, at 3:15 P. M.
On Saturdays the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY,
Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day, excepting Saturdays, attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M.; 1:22, 4:22, 5:32 and 6:52 P. M. The 5:15 freight and 1:22, 4:22 and 5:52 P. M. passenger run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

PROPOSALS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, Aug. 6, 1868, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: SEWERS.—(Specification No. 26.)—In 122d and 123d sts., between 3d and 4th avs. (Specification No. 33.)—In 4th-av., between 59th and 62d sts., with branches, and in 66th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. (Specification No. 34.)—In 4th-av., between 70th and 74th sts., with branch in 70th-st. (Specification No. 35.)—In Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts; West Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts.; Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and Church, between Lispenard and Walker sts. (Specification No. 36.)—In 126th-st., 132d and 133d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. (Specification No. 37.)—In 5th-av., between 52d and 54th sts., with branch in 53d-st. (Specification No. 38.)—Between 110th and 117th sts., and between 1st and 4th avs. (Specification No. 39.)—In 1st-av., from 120th-st., to and through 121st-st., to and near 2d-av. (Specification No. 40.)—In Eldridge-st., between Delancey and Rivington; Clinton, between Broome and Delancey; Columbia, between Delancey and Rivington; Henry, between Governeur and Grand; Monroe, between Jackson and Corlears, and Cherry, between Corlears and East sts.; and (Specification No. 41.)—Unfinished sewers, between 51st and 56th sts., and between 9th av. and Hudson River. PAVEMENTS—viz.: Nicolson pavements, in Franklin-st., between Elm and West Broadway; 19th-st., from 3d to 6th-av.; Irving-place, from 14th to 20th-st.; 6th-av., from 42d to 59th-st.; 33d-st., from 5th to 6th-av.; 24th-st., from Broadway to 6th-av.; Hall-place, from 6th to 7th-st.; and 16th-st., between 4th-av. and Rutherford-place. McGonegal pavement in 21st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; Fisk's concrete pavement in 124th-st., from 3d to 1st-av., and for the completion of the unfinished stone-block pavements in 2d-av., from 61st to 86th-st., and in 26th-st., from 3d-av. to East River.
The plans for the above works may be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained on application at this office.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
GEO. S. GREENE,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until the 7th of August next, at 10 A. M., at the Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, for supplying that establishment with 500 tons of Lackawanna Coal, egg size, and 5 tons of blacksmith's Coal; the ton to be of 2,240 pounds, the contractor to be a bona fide dealer in coals, and to give bonds to the full amount of money involved.
Proposals will be addressed to Surgeon JAS. C. PALMER, United States Navy, Naval Hospital, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Commissioners of Harlem Bridge, until noon, Aug. 7, at the office of GEO. R. JACKSON, President, No. 201 Centre-st., where a specification may be seen, for the masonry, filling, curbing, flagging and paving of the south approach to Harlem Bridge.
Security must be offered for the faithful performance of contract.
The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all the proposals.

PRINTING.

TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS, JOB PRINTERS, &c.

The subscribers offer for sale the following second-hand printing machines:

1 Double Cylinder, bed	40	x54	inches
1 Single Small Cylinder, bed	25	x35	inches
1 Single Small Cylinder, bed	28½	x41	inches
1 Single Small Cylinder, bed	31	x46	inches
1 Single Small Cylinder, bed	36	x54	inches
1 Single Large Cylinder, bed	23	x28½	inches
1 Single Large Cylinder, bed	25	x35	inches
1 Railway Newspaper Press, bed	31	x46	inches
1 Six-inch Hydraulic Press.			
1 Adams Press, platen	19	x22	inches

Also several small Job and Hand Presses. For prices and illustrated catalogue, address
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 5 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST CLASS LINE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 5 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M.
Arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight taken as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
A. L. ANDERSON, General Manager.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first class...........................$1 00
To Providence, first class...........................50
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.
Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, on the down trip, to land such passengers as desire it.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

GRAND EXCURSION TO SEA SIDE.

NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES TO CONEY ISLAND.
The NORWALK leaves Christopher-st., North River, at 9:30, 12:20 and 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.
The CHICOPEE leaves North 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock, Broome-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20, Peck-slip at 8:40; 11:40, 2:40. Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK and BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, AND CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Fare to Boston (Cabin)...............................$1 00
Other places in proportion. Fare always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats.
NEWPORT, or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, April 9, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturday's excepted,) at 6 o'clock, and foot of 34th-st. at 6:30 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M. State rooms secured at office, No. 308 West-st.

DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave alternately from Desbrosses-st. at 7:30 A. M. and 34th-st. at 7:45 A. M.; landing at West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson; connecting at Albany with 5:20 train to Saratoga and all points North; 6 P. M. train on New-York Central and Susquehanna Railroads. The steamboat SENECA transfers passengers to Troy on arrival at Albany without charge.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, 29th, 11 A. M.	Wednesday, 29th, 3 P. M.
Thursday, 30th, 3 P. M.	Friday, 31st, 6 A. M.
Friday, 31st, 3 P. M.	Sunday, Aug. 2d, 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, Aug 1st, 3 P. M.	Monday, 3d, 7 A. M.
Sunday, 2d, 7 A. M.	
Sunday, 2d, 6:20 P. M.	
Monday, 3d, 3 P. M.	

FOR SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.—The steamer HELEN, Capt. JAMES THROCKMORTON, leaves foot of Chambers-st., every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, at 8½ A. M.; Saturday at 2 P. M. Leaves Red Bank daily at 3 P. M., Saturday and Sunday excepted.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FARE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—AFTERnoon boat for Yonkers, Hastings, Irvington, Nyack, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.—The steamer THOMAS COLLYER leaves the pier foot of Warren-st. every afternoon at 3:40; 34th-st., 3:55, (Sundays excepted.) Returning, leaves Haverstraw every morning at 6:45; landing at Sing Sing, 7:15; Nyack, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Hastings, 8:15; Yonkers, 8:30; arrive in New-York 9:30. Fare to Yonkers, 15 cents; to Nyack 20 cents.

FOR GLEN COVE, LANDING AT WHITEstone, Bayles' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after SATURDAY, June 13, the new and elegant steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M., for the above-named places.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M., and foot of 37th-st., East River, at 4:10 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave from the foot of Franklin street every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 5 P. M. Returning leaves Saugerties every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at same hour.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—Steamer ESCORT, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from Pier No. 26, (Peck-slip,) East River, at 5 P. M. I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

COUNTRY BOARD.

WANTED—BY A CLERGYMAN, WITH WIFE and two children, aged 9 and 6 years, two rooms communicating, with board, during August, convenient to railroad and telegraph; farmer's family preferred, where there are no boys; price not more than $18 or $20 per week; references required. Address H., No. 11 Academy-st., New-Haven, Conn.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A private family at Fairfield, Conn.; distance, 50 miles from New-York, via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, for gentlemen and wives or a family of five or six; good house and accommodations. Apply to J. C. WATERS, No. 14 John-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL, CONN.—A VERY retired, mountainous region; trout fishing, pine groves, walks and drives unsurpassed; desirable parlors now vacant; price $5 50 to $10; reference A. Roiker, No. 96 Pearl-st., who has photograph and plan of buildings. Rev. L. F. DUDLEY.

DESIRABLE ACCOMMODATIONS CAN be procured for the Summer at a pleasantly located country residence, two miles from West Park, on the Hudson. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, FOR a lady, servant and four children; private family or small hotel preferred; must be near the water. Address, with terms, C. M. J., Box No. 1,678 Post Office.

ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain board in a private family at Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y.; references exchanged. Address Z, Morrisania Post Office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—IN A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE private family, three or four rooms and private table, for gentleman, wife, four children, and two nurses. Address, stating lowest terms and references, D. D., Post Office Box 4,4.0.

NO. 186 2D-AV.—TO LET—TWO FRONT rooms, also, two back, all newly fitted up, with board or without, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives; terms moderate. Apply as above, near 12th-st.

NO. 55 WEST 34TH.-ST., BETWEEN 5th-av. and Broadway.—Elegant rooms, en suite, handsomely furnished, to let with first-class board; location very desirable.

BOARD FOR FAMILY—WANTED, IN A good location, permanent board for five or six persons; two large and two small rooms in second story preferred. Address T., Box No. 1,062 Post Office.

NO. 1,179 BROADWAY—A SUITE OF pleasant rooms to let; price moderate; breakfast if desired; also third story front room; reference required; all improvements.

BEST BOARD CAN BE HAD AT NO. 100 West 25th-st.; rooms furnished and unfurnished; day boarders accommodated.

EXCELLENT BOARD, WITH GOOD rooms, for gentlemen or married couples, on very moderate terms, at No. 52 West 15th-st.

A SMALL FAMILY WILL LET A ROOM, with board, to a gentleman, at $7 per week. No. 260 West 11th-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A LADY OF REFINEMENT WITH a small capital to take the entire charge of the boarding department of a young ladies' school, within a short distance of the City. With such a person very favorable arrangements will be made. Address EXCELSIOR, Station D.

IMPORTING AND JOBBING DRUG business of thirteen years standing for sale for $50,000. For particulars, apply to G. VON MEHLE, 89 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GREEN BANK, BURLINGTON, N. J., a beautiful residence, situated on the Delaware River, with grounds embracing 165 feet river front and 600 feet deep to Pearl-st., fronting also on Pearl and Ellis sts. The mansion is spacious, and replete with every comfort and convenience, and there is also on the premises a tenant house, green-house, ice-house, stable, &c. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and abound in fine shade-trees, shrubbery, &c. For further particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP, OR EXCHANGE for improved property, a fine country seat of one acre, with abundance of fruit, &c.; large double house, and only 25 minutes' drive from the ferries on Long Island; horse-cars run within 8 minutes' walk of the place. Apply to J. ELLIOTT, No. 34 Broadway, Williamsburg.

GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS—LAND BY THE ACRE.—40 acres adjoining Clarenceville, but a short distance east of Woodhaven and East New-York, on the Central Railroad to Jamaica, and only ¼ mile from the Southside Railroad depot; just the property to cut up into building lots. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York or Brooklyn property, an excellent farm of 300 acres; front on a river, in New-Jersey, with vessel landing; communicating by water and two railroads to New-York and Philadelphia. W. H. MELLICK, No. 421 Broadway.

A FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON LONG ISLAND, commanding an extensive view of the Sound; good buildings, good land, and good neighborhood. Price, $4,500, cash. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE LOW BY INSTALLMENTS OR exchange, on Staten Island, pretty cottage, 12 rooms, outbuildings, fruit, &c., three acres.
CALLENDER, LAWRENCE & CO., No. 30 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.

Tenders will be received by the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, for the rental of that building for the ensuing Winter season.
The hotel is adapted for the accommodation of 120 guests, it is situated on an elevated site, commanding a view of the City of Nassau, the ocean and numerous islands.
The climate of Nassau, from its uniformity of temperature, salubrity and clearness of atmosphere, renders it a most desirable resort for invalids during the Winter.
The hotel will be rented furnished or unfurnished, and persons tendering are requested to state in their tenders the amount they are willing to give for it furnished and unfurnished. (The furniture includes linen, plate, glassware, &c.)
Tenders may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Royal Victoria Hotel, Nassau, Bahamas, to the care of Messrs. Weston & Gray, No. 64 South-st., New-York, on or before the 12th August, 1868.

TO LET—TO A SMALL, RESPECTABLE family, part of a house in East Baltic-st., a few doors from Court-st., and within ten or fifteen minutes walk of the principal ferries. Gas, hot and cold water, and bath in house; Greenwood and Coney Island cars pass at either end of block; rent moderate. Apply to M. HENNESSY, No. 3 East Baltic-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET—Twelve minutes' walk from Morrisania depot, six minutes from horse cars which connect with 3d-av. Railroad and steamboat for 8th-st. and Peck-slip. Address B., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

STATEN ISLAND.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—House commodious, handsomely furnished and delightfully situated; four acres, with garden, fruits, &c., will be rented to 1st May, 1870.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,

Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED FOR THE WINTER.—A family of three persons, no children, will rent a moderate-sized three-story house until next May; it must be handsomely furnished and be situated on the west side of the City, not above 35th-st. Address Box No. 1,129 Post Office.

WANTED—FOR THREE OR MORE YEARS, unfurnished, a three-story high-stoop house, between 23d and 49th sts. and 6th and Lexington avs. JOHN H. DRAPER, No. 112 Pearl-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

WADAWANUCK HOUSE,

STONINGTON, CONN.
This location possesses the advantages of bathing, fishing, sailing and beautiful drives, and is accessible by Shore Line Railroad, and by steamers.
Address T. M. MASON, Stonington.

TAPPAAN ZEE HOUSE,

NYACK, ON HUDSON.
A few gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms. Address I. D. MANSFIELD.

"DIXON HOUSE."

WESTERLY, R. I.
This large, new and elegant Hotel, just completed and furnished throughout in the most thorough manner as a strictly first-class House in every particular, was opened on Thursday, the 18th day of June. Its situation in the pleasant town of Westerly, on the Pawcatuck River, and Shore Line Railroad connecting by small steamer or carriages in forty minutes with "Watch Hill," one of the finest seashore watering places in the country, and it being so easily accessible by the splendid Stonington steamers, or Shore Line Railroad, and the best House between New-York and Boston, offer great inducements to visitors.
The subscriber respectfully gives notice to his friends and the public that this House is not intended as a Summer resort only, but will be kept open throughout the year. ALVIN PEAVEY, Proprietor.
WESTERLY, R. I., June 25, 1868.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite summer resort situated on the Catskill Mountains, State of New-York, and commanding the finest view in America, having been recently enlarged, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1. Terms $4 50 per day, or $28 per week.
Stages connect at Catskill with all of the Hudson River Railroad Trains, and the day boats from New-York or Albany.
Also with the steamboats Thomas Powell and New-Champion, leaving Pier 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, daily at 5 P. M. (Saturdays at 2 P. M.)
CHARLES L. BEACH.

A.—"RUTHERFURD PARK HOTEL,"

ON THE PASSAIC RIVER.
ONLY 45 MINUTES FROM CITY VIA ERIE ROAD,
NOW OPEN,
WITH
ELEGANT NEW FURNITURE
AND
MODERN IMPROVEMENTS.
MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY; BATHING BOATING and FISHING. See diagram of rooms. No. 72 Maiden-lane. ISAAC HERBERT, Proprietor.

DUNBARTON HOUSE,

LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is desirably situated a short distance from the beach, well shaded, and every way calculated for private families. Stage is at Long Branch on arrival of afternoon train. Stage also runs to beach. Terms moderate.

HOTEL, BOARDING HOUSE AND REStaurant proprietors will find it for their interest to buy their silver-plated ware, and to have their replating and repairs done at the
LUCIUS HART MANUFACTURING CO.,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, foot of John-st., New-York.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—Now open. Address PECONIC HOUSE, Greenport, L. I., N. Y.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE SUBSCRIBERS GIVE NOTICE that the copartnership of RICHARDSON & QUIMBY expired by mutual consent on the 30th June, 1868. Also, that the copartnership of RICHARDSON BROTHERS & CO., expired on the 31st day of May, 1867.
A. B. RICHARDSON,
WM. E. QUIMBY.

NOTICE.—The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 31 Pearl-st., by A. B. RICHARDSON.
NEW-YORK, July 23, 1868.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. WITTERS, Auctioneer.

WM. WITTERS, AUCTIONEER, SELLS THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 20 Waverley-place, near Broadway, all the handsome household furniture, &c., in the above house—rosewood 7⅓-octave piano, cost $700, made by Stodart, stool and cover; rich French plate pier and mantel mirrors, lace and brocatel curtains, rosewood parlor suites in crimson brocatel, slip covers; rosewood etageres, statuary top and mirror back; rich centre, side and fancy tables; original oil-paintings, 12 black walnut and other chamber suites, marble tops; fine curled hair mattresses, French bolsters and pillows, of live geese feathers; table and bed linen in variety; Turkish, easy, Voltaire, rocking and other chairs; lounges, wardrobes, bookcases, black walnut extension table, black walnut buffets and chairs to match; English body Brussels carpets all through the house, English oil-cloths; silver, china dinner set, cost $300; rich cut glass, toilet ware, cutlery, together with dining-room and kitchen furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FINE HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY and FRIDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 101 Liberty-st., removed for convenience of sale, a large and varied stock of first-class household furniture, including parlor suites in brocatel, brocade, satin reps, haircloth and reps; buffets, library and secretary bookcases, tables, chairs in suites, hall stands, centre and fancy tables, lounges, mattresses, desks, office tables, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY (Wednesday,) July 29, at 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:
2,146 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Cargo *J. F. Merryman*, from Messina.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER GENERAL, Corner Houston and Greene sts. NEW-YORK CITY, July 23, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the Government Pier, No. 43 North River, four (4) Mules, (condemned as unfit for Government use,) and a lot of old bunks, chairs, &c. Terms cash. The successful bidders to remove their purchases as soon as practicable.
RUFUS INGALLS,
Brevet Major-Gen., A. Q. M. G.,
Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on THURSDAY, July 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 21 East 19th-st., ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., the property of a gentleman now abroad, consisting of Brussels carpet, carved rosewood and gilt suite in crimson satin, carved rosewood bookcase, gilt-frame French-plate pier mirror, mantel do., rosewood centre-table, bronze card-receiver, ormolu and bronze chandeliers, marble clock, rosewood suite in gray satin, gilt-frame side mirror, gilt cornices, bronze coupes, bronze cigar-stands, ormolu side-brackets, mahogany marble-top side-tables.
DINING-ROOM—Mahogany extension-table, mahogany marble-top mirror-back buffet, black-walnut suite in green reps, window-curtains, window-shades, elegant silver-plated and cut glassware.
BEDROOMS—Black-walnut bedsteads, patent spring beds, hair mattresses, suites in blue reps, carved rosewood marble-top dressing-bureaus, lace window-curtains, black-walnut sofa-tables, marble-top dressing-bureaus, lounges, oak cane-seat chairs and rockers, stair-carpets, rods, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence, No. 404 Lexington-av., corner 42d-st.,
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in fine order, nearly new, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, black-walnut marble-top bedroom suites, black-walnut lounges in green reps, hair mattresses, feather beds, enamel marble-top cottage suites, gilt frame mirrors, oak extension dining table, crockery and glassware; also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, July 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 404 Lexington-av., corner 42d-st.:
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
Full particulars hereafter.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX SALE OF PROPERTY ON BOWERY AND ROSE-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 4, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of the executrix of John Delancy Watkins.
BOWERY—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the easterly side of Bowery, next to corner of Hester-st., Nos. 91 and 91½ Bowery. Lot about 25x69 feet.
ROSE-ST.—The lot of land with the buildings thereon, situate on the southerly side of Rose-st., near Frankfort-st., being No. 25 Rose-st. Lot about 28x88 feet.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT COLUMBUS, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of desks, chairs, stoves, iron bedsteads, miscellaneous tools, bedsacks, axes, shovels, &c., &c., &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East. W. M. QUIMBY,
Brevet Major and Acting Assistant Quartermaster, United States Army.

OFFICE OF ACTING ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, FORT WOOD, N. Y. H., July 23, 1868.

GOVERNMENT SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction, to the highest bidder, on the 31st day of July, 1868, commencing at 11 A. M., at the Government storehouse, Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st., a quantity of condemned Quartermaster's stores and clothing, camp and garrison equipage, consisting of stoves, pipe, zinc, hose, tools, hatchets, &c.
Terms cash in United States Treasury notes.
The successful bidder will be required to remove the property as soon as possible after the sale.
By order of Brevet Major-Gen. RUFUS INGALLS, Assistant Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of the East.
CONSTANT WILLIAMS,
First Lieut. Seventh Inf'y, A. A. Q. M.

LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE HEATH HOUSE,

AT SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., INCLUDING THE FURNITURE AND 30 ACRES OF LAND.
On THURSDAY, the 6th of August, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., on the premises, without reserve, rain or shine. Possession to be given 15th of October next.
TERMS—One-fourth cash and the remainder on bond and mortgage for five years.
For full particulars or lithographs of the Hotel, please apply to W. W. MARSH, Executor, at Schooley's Mountain, or to Messrs. CLARK & SCHENCK, Merchants' Hotel, New-York, or to LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer, No. 69 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

WILL BE SOLD ON THURSDAY,

JULY 30,
By order of Hon. EDWARD JORDAN, Solicitor of the Treasury, the Iron Steamer
VIRGIN.
Clyde-built; length, 216 ft.; breadth, 24 ft. 5 in.; depth of hold, 10 ft. 9 in.; tonnage, 441 84-100; engines double oscillating.
For further particulars inquire at the Revenue Cutter office, Custom House.

SIXTY-FOURTH AUCTION SALE OF Scranton coal, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 1868. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 12 o'clock M., 30,000 tons of coal, from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during August, 1868. The sale will be positive.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

OLD BUILDINGS AT AUCTION.—THE buildings now occupying parts of the road or public drive lately laid out between 59th-st. and 155th-st., will be sold at public auction, on the premises, at 9 o'clock A. M., WEDNESDAY, July 29th inst., and on the following days. For catalogues and particulars inquire at the office of the Commissioners of the Central Park, No. 31 Nassau-st., or at the Museum (Old Arsenal,) Central Park. ANDREW H. GREEN,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1868. Comptroller of the Park.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Esq., referee, PARTITION SALE ESTATE OF P. PERIT.
The reserved lots of this estate on 76th-st., between the new Boulevard and the new parks laid out by the Central Park Commissioners. Map and particulars at the auctioneer's office, No. 28 Pine-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT under and by virtue of a certain instrument of indenture, dated the sixth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, made and entered into between EDWARD K. COLLINS, JAMES BROWN, ELISHA RIGGS, WILLIAM S. WETMORE and STEWART BROWN, of the first part; PROSPER M. WETMORE, of the second part, and the United States of America, by JOHN Y. MASON, Secretary of the Navy of the United States, of the third part, and for the purpose of obtaining repayment of the sum of one hundred and fifteen thousand and five hundred dollars, being the amount of the outstanding balance of advance due, unpaid and unrefunded to the United States, with interest thereon from the twentieth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, will on the first day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at 12 o'clock at noon, sell at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, at public auction, for cash, the steamship *Atlantic*, her tackle, apparel, &c.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.
The above sale having been postponed from time to time to this date, it is hereby again postponed until THURSDAY, October 20, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at twelve o'clock at noon.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, November thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 20, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, November 30, 1864.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, January 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, April twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, May twenty-four, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, April 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, June twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 24, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till WEDNESDAY, August twenty-three, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, June 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, August 23, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, October 26, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-nine, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1865.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 29, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July twenty-six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 31, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, October twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, July 26, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, January thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 28, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, August twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same hour and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 30, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, December twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 29, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, March twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1867.
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, May twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, March 26, 1868. mar26-lawtomay28
The above sale is postponed till THURSDAY, July thirty, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at the same time and place.
PROSPER M. WETMORE, Trustee.
NEW-YORK, May 28, 1868. my28-lawtojy30

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

WALLACK'S. LAST CHANCES. BROUGHAM'S
LAST CHANCES.
BROUGHAM'S
LOTTERY
OF
LIFE.
BROUGHAM'S
LAST CHANCES
WALLACK'S.
WALLACK'S. LAST CHANCES. BROUGHAM'S

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

WM. WHEATLEY..................Lessee and Manager
BATEMAN'S
WORLD-RENOWNED OPERA TROUPE.
Mr. H. L. Bateman has the honor to announce, that in consequence of the complete success of BARBE BLEUE, it will be continued every night until further notice.
SECOND WEEK OF
BARBE BLEUE.
WEDNESDAY, July 29.
Pronounced to be the best and most amusing of Offenbach's works.
IMMENSE SUCCESS of artists, music and mise en scene. MLLE. IRMA,
the charming Boulotte, eulogized by the Press and applauded to the echo by overwhelming audiences.
Mlles. LAMBELE and DUCLOS splendidly received.
M. AUJAC, the tenor and deceiver Blue Beard, a furore; pronounced the best ever here.
M. DUCHESNE,
as Popoloni, welcomed back with fervor.
Messrs. LAGRIFFOUL, DARDIGNAC, &c.
BARBE BLEUE. (Blue Beard.)
AN UNEQUALED CHORUS OF 60 VOICES.
FULL ORCHESTRA.
SUPERB BALLET IN FOURTH ACT
by JARRETT & PALMER'S Parisian Ballet Troupe.
BARBE BLEUE.
Reserved seats for sale at the box office, Niblo's Garden, and Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 7¾.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS' OPERA HOUSE.

14th-st., adjoining Academy of Music.
First time of Eugene's Operatic Burlesque of
IL TROVATORE,
introducing the great ballet scene of
LOVE AMONG THE ROSES,
with Unsworth, Eugene, Seymour, Emmett, Rockefeller, Henry and Dan Bryant.
14th-st. BRYANT'S. 14th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.

A COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 23. Address Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, M. A., Rector of Christ Christ, Riverdale. Prospectus at D. APPLETON & CO'S., No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.

MADAME C. MEARS,

No. 202 Madison-av.,
Will reopen her
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
FRIDAY, Sept. 21. Mme. M will be at home after Sept. 7. Until then all letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

THE NORTH GRANVILLE LADIES' SEMINARY

Will commence its fourteenth annual session on Tuesday, Sept. 8.
With the Green Mountains on the East and the Adirondack on the West, the situation is unsurpassed either in beauty of scenery or healthfulness of climate.
A regular graduating course is laid out in the solid branches, and an optional course in art, music and languages.
Teachers of long experience and known ability are employed in each of the departments.
For catalogue or further particulars, address W. W. DOWD, A. B., Principal, North Granville, N. Y.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on Sept. 1. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.
A SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.
Combines in an unusual degree the choicest home influences with a thorough and accomplished education. For circulars, address
C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 13 East 49th-st.
Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, on TUESDAY, Sept. 22. Applications for pupils may be made at the above address, during the vacation, either personally or by letter.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 28. Applications for circulars or admission of pupils can be made by letter as above. Mrs. Hoffman will return to the City on Sept. 20.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av., will reopen Monday, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 8.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School, at No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be re-opened WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Applications for pupils may be addressed as above. Circulars sent on request.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,

Nos. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK, reopens Sept. 16. For information or catalogues, apply personally or by letter at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MISS HAVENS

Will reopen her French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, at No. 250 Madison-av., (Murray Hill,) Sept. 17. Applications addressed as above will receive her prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 24. Letters addressed as above.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDed 1855, is a reliable Educational Bureau,
To aid those who seek well qualified Teachers;
To represent Teachers who want positions;
To transact Educational business of all kinds.
All seeking Teachers will find unrivaled facilities. Teachers wanting positions should have application form *now*. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, 14 Bond-st.

SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The course of instruction in the department of Mining and Practical Geology of Harvard University will be continued, on an enlarged scale, during the collegiate year 1868-9. The examinations for admission will be held on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Sept. 17 and 18. For further information and for circulars apply to Prof. J. D. WHITNEY, Dean of the Faculty.
CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 3, 1868.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Location healthy; scenery unequaled; building convenient; teachers highly educated, earnest, working men; system of order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. For circulars address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys. Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for College, business, or professional schools. Instructors able and experienced. Discipline strict and efficient. For circulars address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. M., Seminary-place, Newburgh, N. Y.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT IN TEN LESSONS—Terms this week reduced one-half. Teachers and pupils of the public schools should avail themselves of the opportunity. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 42 East 14th-st., (Union-square.)

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE, WITH full Collegiate, Normal, Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Send for circular to
Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D.,
President, Elmira, N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of 19 weeks begins Aug. 13. A few vacancies. Superior accommodations and educational advantages. Rates reasonable. Apply to the principal. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Refitted. Fall term begins Sept. 8.
S. T. FROST, A. M.,
Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made, personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens Sept. 7. Normal class, tuition free. For catalogues, address
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND English boarding-school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS MEEKER'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 22. Miss Meeker will be at home after Sept. 8.

MISS E. I. MACKIE'S BOARDING AND Day School, for young ladies, will reopen at Newburg, N. Y., Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal, Astoria, L. I.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y., LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M. Principal. A family boarding school for fifteen boys; pleasant location; terms moderate. Reopens Sep. 1.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR A few young ladies in Fishkill, N. Y. For circulars, &c., address the Principal, Rev. W. PECK.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR SIX BOYS between the ages of 5 and 12. For circulars address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—BEGINS AT 8.

"HUMPTY DUMPTY."
G. L. Fox's Great Pantomime, (21st week.)
Delightful Marvels. | G. L. FOX | Matchless Dancing.
Wonderful Illusions. | as | Offenbach's Music.
Ceaseless Fun. | CLOWN. | Gorgeous Scenery.
Great Skating. | | Fairy Tricks.
THE GREAT DANSEUSE, Mlle SANGALLI.
Miss CARRIE and CHARLES AUSTIN'S LIGHTNING DRILL AND BAYONET FIGHT.
HUMPTY DUMPTY MATINEES 1½ SATURDAY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50c.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS, DALY'S GREAT PICTURE OF NEW-YORK,
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, WILL BE GIVEN FOR
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, A FEW MORE
FLASH OF LIGHTNING, NIGHTS ONLY.
FLASH OF LIGHTNING.
AND A MATINEE SATURDAY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WATKINS,
IN TRODDEN DOWN, OR UNDER TWO FLAGS

BOWERY THEATRE.

The wonderful BUISLAY FAMILY—New Pantomime. Mr. BEN. WHEELER, the great Irish Vocalist.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 29, at 8.
SEVENTY-SIXTH GRAND CONCERT.
PROGRAMME:
1. March, "Glueck Auf".................................Faust
2. Overture, "Mignon"...........................A. Thomas
3. Waltz, "Morgenblaetter"............................Strauss
4. Finale, "Lohengrin"..................................Wagner
5. Overture, "Fingals Cave"....................Mendelssohn
6. Abendlied...Schumann
7. Polka Mazourka, "Frauenherz" } Strauss
Polka, schnell, "For Ever" }
8. Fackeltanz...Meyerbeer
9. Overture "Stradella"..................................Flotow
10. Romance, for flute and French horn, "L'Eclair"..................Halevy
Messrs. SIEDLER and SCHMITZ.
11. Waltz, "Wiener Stimmen"..........................Strauss
12. Quadrille, "La Belle Helene"....................Offenbach
CONDUCTOR..................THEODORE THOMAS.
NO POSTPONEMENT ON ACCOUNT OF THE WEATHER.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
Private Boxes, $2 extra.
For sale at G. Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

THE MASTER MASONS OF THE CITY of New-York and vicinity will meet at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 51 Liberty-st., WEDNESDAY, July 29, at 2 P. M. By order of the Master Masons Association. J. T. CONOVER, President.

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, Motts Dock and Glen Wood. Steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9¼, for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.
Stops at 37th-st., East River, each way.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—Steamboat GEORGE WASHINGTON, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park; barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, HASKET and CROMWELL, with steamboats of all kinds. Apply at the office of J. & E. MYERS, on board of barge, foot of Morton-st.

EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT.—THE steamer HOLMDEL leaves the short pier, No. 26 Barclay-st., daily, at 1 o'clock P. M., and return the same evening at 7 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

FINE ARTS.

HISTORICAL GROUP,
"THE COUNCIL OF WAR,"
BY JOHN RODGERS. A Statuette Group representing President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Grant in council. Price $25. Also,
"TAKING THE OATH,"
"SCHOOL EXAMINATION,"
"ONE MORE SHOT."
$15 each, and other subjects by same artist. These groups can be packed without extra charge, and sent to any part of the country with entire safety. For sale by W. SCHAUS, No. 749 Broadway, New-York.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE

is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

BOOSEY'S PIANO-FORTE TUTOR.

PRICE 50 CENTS.
The best, largest and cheapest ever published; 48 pages, large music size. "Contains all the rudiments and usual instructions besides many pretty pieces that beginners can easily learn."—*New-York Herald.* To be had of all music and book dealers, or mailed direct from the publishers. BOOSEY'S Tutors and Studies for all instruments, 50 cents each. Catalogues of BOOSEY'S Cheap Musical Publications free.
BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, New-York.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-hand pianos at bargains for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—25 SECOND-HAND PIANO-FORTES, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

DRY GOODS.

AT JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY

FROM AUCTION.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING AND TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.
1 CASE BLACK ALPACA, 62½c., WORTH $1.
1 CASE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 25c., WORTH 50c.
N. B.—SUITS MADE UP AT SHORT NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL TOYS.

At STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

R. H. MACY,

FANCY DRY GOODS
AT POPULAR PRICES.
14TH-ST. AND 6TH-AV.

FANS—FANS—25 CENTS.

Thread gloves, 25 cents. Hoop skirts, best quality, 75 cents. French wove corsets, whalebone, $1. Dress trimmings, linen collars, handkerchiefs, at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' CHESTER HATS, NEW STYLES.—This week, Mary Stuart hats, new styles for September and August; real lace bonnets; excursion and sun hats. L. BINNS' millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Please save this.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS—QUARANTINE BOARDING STATION.—The Board of Commissioners, constituted by the act entitled "An act in relation to Quarantine in the Port of New-York, and providing for the construction of the Permanent Quarantine Establishment," passed April 21, 1866, hereby invites sealed proposals for the erection of an exterior wall and foundation on West Bank, in the Lower Bay of New-York, on which to erect buildings and appurtenances for use as a landing and boarding station, and for the reception and detention of passengers under quarantine, pursuant to chapter 717 of the Laws of 1868, according to plans and specifications therefor, now open to inspection at the office of the Board, No. 39 Pine-st., Room No. 7. Such proposals will be received at said office until the tenth (10th) day of August next, at three (3) o'clock P. M., when they will be publicly opened. The amount of security required, and the form of contract to be entered into, can be ascertained at said office, where blank forms of proposals can be obtained; none others will be considered. The Board will reserve the right to reject any bid or proposal which it does not deem for the interest of the State to accept. WILLIAM A. COBB, President.
H. W. JOHNSON, Secretary and Counsel.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE—Fourth Collection District, State of New-York, comprising the Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City of New-York, No. 61 Chambers-st.—ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to law, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties and taxes therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by his deputy, at his office, No. 61 Chambers-st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties and taxes. The taxes included in the annual list are special taxes on businesses, trades and professions; and taxes on carriages, billiard-tables, gold watches, gold and silver plate, for the year ending May 1, 1869, and upon income for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time hereby specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.
J. F. BAILEY, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 30, 1868.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 32D DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., comprising the 1st, 2d and 4th Wards of the City of New-York.—Annual tax notice.—Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1868, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the 1st day of July ensuing, and ending on the 1st day of August, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses, and upon incomes for the year 1867. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.
SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.
Dated NEW-YORK, June 23, 1868.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF William D. Veeder, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE N. WILLIAMS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of Potter & Williams, No. 218 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated Feb. 24, 1868.
WALLACE W. WILLIAMS, Executor.
f26 law6mW*

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1868.

BUREAU OF WATER RENTS.—NOTICE is hereby given that 5 per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.
WM. H. MCKINNEY, Water Register.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Receipts and Expenditures of the Government—Reduction of Taxation—What the Army Costs—Letter from Commissioner Wells.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9, 1868.

Hon. David A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue:

SIR: I shall esteem it a favor if you will furnish me, at your earliest convenience, with such official information, bearing upon the following questions, as may be in your possession:

First—What have been the national receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868?

Second—To what extent has taxation been abated or repealed since the termination of the war, or since July 1, 1865?

Third—What has been the expenditures in aggregate and detail of the War Department since the surrender of LEE in April, 1865?

Fourth—What has been the expenditures of the Navy Department since the surrender of LEE in April, 1865?

Fifth—What have been the expenditures, aggregate and annual, of the "Freedmen's Bureau" and for "reconstruction" up to July 1, 1868?

I am, yours most respectfully,
WM. B. ALLISON.

MR. WELLS' REPLY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1868.

Hon. William B. Allison, M. C.:

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of July 9, and in response to the same I submit the following statements, premising, however, that only substantial accuracy can be claimed for the account of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, inasmuch as sufficient time has not yet elapsed to allow of a perfect and exact settlement on the books of the Treasury Department of all the accounts of the last quarter of the last fiscal year:

FIRST—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts.

The national receipts of revenue from all sources, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were substantially as follows:

Customs, (gold)	$163,500,000
Internal revenue, (currency)	193,000,000
Miscellaneous, (currency)	47,000,000
Public lands and direct tax, (currency)	2,800,000
Total	$406,300,000

Expenditures.

The expenditures of the Government on account of interest on the public debt for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, was $141,635,551 13. The aggregate expenditures of the several departments of the Government for the same period were $229,914,-674 56; making a total expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, of $371,550,225, and leaving an estimated surplus of receipts over expenditures of $34,749,777.

An analysis of these expenditures afford the following results:

Interest.

The present condition of the funded and interest-bearing debt of the United States, exclusive of the bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, the interest on which is a charge upon the roads necessitates a present annual expenditure on account of interest of about $126,000,000.

The excess of expenditure on account of interest over this amount during the last fiscal year, was due mainly to payments on account of accumulated interest on the compound interest notes, and will not again appear in the future disbursements of the Treasury on account of interest.

NATIONAL EXPENDITURES OTHER THAN FOR INTEREST.

Civil List.

Embracing the expenditures of the Executive, legislative and judiciary, foreign intercourse, Territories, collection of the revenue, District of Columbia, public lands, mints and assay offices, coast survey, light-houses, Post Office deficiency, &c.

The expenditures under this head, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	$53,009,846 95
The estimate for the present fiscal year, as deduced from the Appropriation bills, and including permanent appropriations, is about	$36,000,000 00

Interior Department.

The expenditures under this head for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	$27,882,676 27
which were apportioned substantially as follows:	
For pensions	$23,282,676 00
For Indians	4,600,000 00

Navy Department.

The expenditures under this head, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	$25,775,502 72
The appropriations for the service of the Navy Department for the present fiscal year are	$17,300,000 00

The following table shows the expenditure of the Navy Department since and including the fiscal year 1862:

1862	$42,674,569
1863	63,211,105
1864	85,733,292
1865	122,567,776
1866	43,324,118
1867	31,034,004
1868	25,775,502
1869, appropriated	17,300,000

War Department.

The total disbursements made under the direction of, or through, the War Department, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, were	$123,246,648 62
Of this amount there were paid for bounties	$38,000,000
Reimbursing State War claims	10,330,188
Engineer Bureau, (mainly river and harbor improvements)	6,132,620
Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, (act of March 3, 1849, and supplements thereto,) estimated	5,111,300
Subsistence of Indians, estimated	1,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000
Expenses reconstruction	1,799,270
National Cemeteries	792,860
Commutation of rations of prisoners of war	152,000
Total	$66,533,238

This amount deducted from the aggregate expenditures above given, indicates the regular and legitimate army expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1868, to have been $56,713,410; of which no inconsiderable part is justly chargeable to the expenses attendant upon the existence of Indian hostilities upon the plains, in the Summer and Fall of 1867, which largely and exceptionably augmented the cost of transportation and subsistence.

The military appropriations for the current fiscal year are $33,081,013.

CLASSIFICATION OF EXPENDITURES.

If we divide the total expenditures of the last fiscal year into "ordinary expenses," or those which are required to support and maintain the Government, and "extraordinary expenses," or those which have been the unavoidable results of the war, we have the following classification:

ORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal Year 1867-8. Actual.	1868-9. Estimated or Appropriated.
Civil List (legislative, executive, &c.)	$53,009,846 95	$36,000,000
Interior (Indians)	4,600,000 00	2,500,000
Navy Department	25,775,502 72	17,300,000
War Department	56,713,410 00	33,081,013
Engineer Bureau (rivers and harbors)	6,132,620 00	1,500,000
Total	$146,231,379 67	$90,381,013

EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES.

	Fiscal Year 1867-8. Actual.	1868-9. Estimated or Appropriated.
Interest, Public Debt	$141,635,551	$126,000,000
Pensions	23,282,676	25,000,000
Bounties	38,000,000	40,000,000
Freedmen's Bureau	3,215,000	500,000
Reconstruction Expenses	1,799,270	....
Reimbursing States	10,330,188	....
Payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States	5,111,300	6,000,000
Subsistence of Indians	1,000,000	1,000,000
National Cemeteries	792,860	....
Commutation of prisoners' rations	152,000	....
Total	$225,318,845	$198,500,000

SECOND—REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

The amount of taxes abated or repealed since the close of the war has been estimated as follows:

By act of July 13, 1866	$60,000,000
By act of March 2, 1867	40,000,000
By act of Feb. 3, 1868, (exemption of raw cotton)	23,769,000
By act of March 31	43,500,000
Total	$167,269,000

By the system of internal revenue which prevailed at the close of the war, taxation may be said to have been all but universal; land, agricultural produce, unmanufactured lumber, breadstuffs, and a few other forms of property or products only being excepted. An aggregate of ten thousand distinct articles or products made available as sources of internal revenue in July, 1865, would probably be an under, rather than an over estimate. At the present time, of all manufactured articles or products of industry, the following only are subject to specific or direct taxation: Distilled spirits, fermented liquors, manufactured tobacco, gas, watches and playing cards. Perfumery, cosmetics, patent medicines, and a few other manufactured articles are subjected to a stamp tax proportioned to their selling price. Since July, 1865, furthermore, the additional tax of 5 per cent on incomes in excess of $5,000 has been repealed; and the exemption on all incomes has been increased from $600 to $1,000. The taxation formerly imposed on the gross receipts accruing from the transportation of merchandise has also been entirely removed.

Coincident with the above reduction of taxation, or from the 31st of August, 1865, to the 30th of June, 1868, the aggregate of the national indebtedness, including cash in the Treasury, exhibits a reduction in round numbers of $250,000,000. On this statement of the debt the reduction of the interest, calculated at 6 per centum, would be $15,000,000 per annum.

THIRD—EXPENDITURES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The aggregate expenditures, made through or under the direction of the War Department, from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, inclusive, were $917,117,-043 43. Of this aggregate the disbursements for nine months, or from April 1, 1865, to Dec. 31 of the same year, as stated by quarters, were as follows:

From April 1 to June 30, 1865	$414,196,277 36
From June 30 to Sept. 30, 1865	165,369,237 32
From Sept. 30 to Dec. 31, 1865	68,122,541 65
Total	$647,688,056 33

It thus appears that of the above total expenditures of the War Department, $647,688,000, or 70 per cent of the whole, were directly contingent upon the termination of the war and the disbanding of the army, and were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the surrender of LEE, in April, 1865.

The balance of expenditures charged to the War Department on the books of the Treasury, viz., $269,428,987 10, covers a period of thirty months, or from Jan. 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868, and represents the disbursements further contingent upon the termination of the war—such as arrears of pay and the transportation of troops; the regular expenses of the military establishment; the expenses of the Indian war in the Summer and Fall of 1867; the payment of bounties, ($49,382,859, from July 1, 1866, to June 30, 1868;) the payments for property lost or destroyed in the military service of the United States, ($11,000,000;) the reimbursements of State claims, ($10,330,000; in 1867-8;) river and harbor improvements; and the expenses of fortifications, subsistence of Indians, Freedmen's Bureau, expenses of reconstruction, &c., &c.

FOURTH—EXPENDITURES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

The expenditures of the Navy Department from April 1, 1865, to June 30, 1868, were $133,119,296 37. Of this amount $59,847,889 58, or 45 per cent. were disbursed within the nine months immediately succeeding the termination of the war in April, 1865. The balance of the above expenditure—$73,271,407—covers the regular expenses of the navy for a period of thirty months ending July 30, 1868, as well as the disbursements on account of prize money, and for the settlement of contracts entered into prior to the termination of the war.

FIFTH—"FREEDMEN'S BUREAU" AND RECONSTRUCTION.

According to the accounts of the Treasury, the expenses of the Freedmen's Bureau since its organization in 1866, have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	$2,402,000
Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	3,215,000
Total	$5,617,000

Concerning the proportion of this expenditure incurred by the Bureau for the relief of the starving and destitute of both races, and for education or other purposes, the Treasury has no information.

According to the accounts of the Treasury the expenditures contingent upon the acts of Congress regulating "reconstruction," have been as follows:

Disbursements prior to June 30, 1867	$445,430 56
Disbursements from July 1, 1867, to June 30, 1868	1,799,270 00
Total	$2,244,700 56

The above statements derived from the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and believed to be substantially correct.

I am yours, most respectfully,
(Signed,) DAVID A. WELLS,
United States Special Commissioner of Revenue.

OUR NATIONAL SECURITIES.

Financial Views of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

From the Philadelphia Press, July 28.

The following letter from Mr. SIMON STEVENS is believed to embody substantially the views of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS in regard to the payment of the five-twenties:

No. 62 CEDAR-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1868.
John E. Williams, Esq., President of the Metropolitan Bank, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I will state more concisely here what I have said verbally as to my knowledge and recollection of the introduction into Congress, and the debate upon and passage of the "act to authorize the issue of United States notes and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States," approved Feb. 25, 1862.

This bill was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means on the 22d of January, 1862, at a most trying hour in the history of our country, to meet the most pressing demands upon the Treasury, to sustain the army and navy—in fact, to preserve our nationality.

Its first section authorized the issue of $100,000,000 of Treasury notes on the credit of the United States, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the pleasure of the United States, of such denominations as might be deemed expedient, not less than $5 each, receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations or associations within the United States, and to be lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States; and authorizing any holders thereof, on depositing any sum not less than $50, or other than a multiple of fifty, with the Treasurer of the United States, to receive in exchange therefor an equal amount in bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. and redeemable at the pleasure of the Government *after* twenty years from date. It was also provided that these Treasury notes should be received the same as coin. And it was further provided that on the back of said notes should be printed the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for bonds of the United States bearing six per cent. interest."

The second section of the bill authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United states by issuing on the credit of the United States coupon or registered bonds to an amount not exceeding $500,000,000, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government *after* twenty years, and bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually.

This is all of the bill as originally introduced that is necessary now to refer to in elucidating its history. During the debate in the House of Representatives the bill was passed and sent to the Senate with the first and second sections substantially as stated above.

The object of the bill was not only to supply a currency to supersede that of the suspended banks of the country, but to make it a "legal tender," to be received as coin throughout the United States in payment of all debts, both public and private, within the United States, and of whatsoever character.

Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. G. G. SPAULDING, Mr. HORTON, Mr. PENDLETON, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and others in the House participated in the debate. I well recollect the statements of Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, both public and in private, while the bill was under discussion. His theory was that, as specie payments had been suspended in the United States, Government should come to the relief of the people by making Treasury notes a legal tender, to be received as coin until such times should arrive when specie payments should be resumed.

This bill was similar to other loan bills, differing only in the fact that the proceeds were to be made legal tender and lawful money of the United States. Of course it was payable in its own "legal tenders" like every other bond or obligation in the United States, thus obviating all questions as to the currency in which it should be paid. No one doubted then, or doubts now, that specie payments would be resumed within twenty years; but that does not impair the right of the Government to pay the loan in whatever may be "lawful money" at maturity. It will be observed that these notes were created and made legal tenders for the purpose of paying all dues or debts, "public or private," within the United States. The bonds were not payable till after twenty years. Thus the bill went to the Senate Feb. 6, 1862.

In that body it was severely handled, and was amended in several particulars. The first amendment provided that the interest should be paid in coin, another made the bonds *redeemable* at the pleasure of the United States *after* five years, and *payable* twenty years from the date thereof; and a further amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell a portion of the bonds at the market price thereof, and with the proceeds purchase coin with which to pay the interest as required.

These were considered the principal amendments to the first and second sections of the bill. Additional sections and amendments were added, but related mostly to the manner of carrying out its provisions. The bill passed the Senate, and was returned to the House for concurrence. The House refused concurrence, and the bill was sent to a committee of conference of the two Houses. That committee consisted of Mr. FESSENDEN, Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. CARLILE on the part of the Senate, and Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. HORTON and Mr. SEDGWICK on the part of the House. The principal disagreements considered first by the Committee were the amendment relating to the payment of the *interest in coin* instead of *lawful money*, and the amendment authorizing the sale of bonds to provide the coin with which to pay the interest semi-annually without going into the market every six months and purchasing the gold.

You will now observe that "legal-tender notes," as the bill then stood before the Committee of the two Houses, were receivable and payable for all public and private dues and debts, except for *interest* on the bonds of the United States, which interest was to be paid in coin; and to purchase the coin, the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized to sell the bonds at the "market value thereof." I well recollect how anxious Mr. STEVENS was to make other provisions for the payment of the interest on the bonds. We discussed the matter at dinner. At the next meeting of the Committee of Conference, Mr. STEVENS proposed to agree to the Senate amendment to pay the interest in coin, providing that there should be added another exception to the clause pertaining to "legal tenders;" it was, *that they should not be received for duties on imports.* The proposition was agreed to, and hence full provision was made for the coin with which to pay the interest of the bonds, in lieu of selling the bonds to purchase coin for the purposes indicated. The intimate relations it has been my good fortune to have held with Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS for many years enable me to give you this concise history of the "legal-tender" and gold-bearing features of this bill. I will beg to add a copy of the first and second sections of that bill, as it became a law and was approved by President LINCOLN, Feb. 25, 1862:

AN ACT to authorize the issue of United States notes, and for the redemption or funding thereof, and for funding the floating debt of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c., That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, one hundred and fifty millions of dollars of United States notes, not bearing interest, payable to bearer at the Treasury of the United States, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than five dollars each; provided, however, that fifty millions of said notes shall be in lieu of the demand Treasury notes authorized to be issued by the act of July 17, 1861, which said demand notes shall be taken up as rapidly as practicable, and the notes herein provided for substituted for them; and provided further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together shall at no time exceed the sum of one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, and such notes herein authorized shall be receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excises, debts and demands of every kind due to the United States, *except duties on imports*, and of all claims and demands against the States, of every kind whatsoever, except for *interest upon bonds and notes*, which shall be paid in *coin*, and shall also be *lawful money and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private*, within the United States, *except duties on imports and interest* as aforesaid. And any holders of said United States notes, depositing any sum not less than fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars, with the Treasurer of the United States or either of the Assistant Treasurers, shall receive in exchange therefor duplicate certificates of deposit, one of which may be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon issue to the holders an equal amount of bonds of the United States, coupon or registered, as may by said holder be desired, bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, and *redeemable* at the pleasure of the United States *after five years*, and *payable* twenty years from the date thereof. And such United States notes shall be received the same as coin, at their par value, in payment for any loans that may be sold or negotiated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and may be reissued from time to time, as the exigencies of the public interest shall require.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the Treasury notes and floating debt of the United States he is hereby authorized to issue, on the credit of the United States, coupon bonds or registered bonds, to an amount not exceeding five hundred millions of dollars, redeemable at the pleasure of the United States *after* five years, and *payable twenty years from date*, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually; and the bonds herein authorized shall be of such denominations, not less than fifty dollars, as may be determined upon by the Secretary of the Treasury; and the Secretary of the Treasury may dispose of such bonds at any time at the market value thereof for the coin of the United States, or for any of the Treasury notes that have been or may hereafter be issued under any former act of Congress, or for United States notes that may be issued under the provisions of this act; and all stocks, bonds, and other securities of the United States held by individuals, corporations, or associations within the United States shall be exempt from taxation by or under State authority.

Thus the law stands upon the statute-book. You will observe that I have, for convenient emphasis, italicized many words.

The Treasury notes authorized to be issued under this law were made receivable in payment of all taxes, internal duties, excise debts, and demands of every kind due to the United States, *except duties on imports*, and of all claims and demands against the United States of every kind whatever, *except for interest* upon bonds and notes of the United States—which shall be paid in coin—and shall also be "*lawful money and a legal tender*" in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, *except duties on imports and interest aforesaid.* Authority was given to convert these notes into coupon or registered bonds, bearing *interest* at the rate of six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually in coin, and *redeemable* at the pleasure of the United States *after five years*, and *payable twenty years from the date thereof.* These notes are receivable as coin at par in payment for loans thereafter to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, and can be reissued from time to time, as required, during the *pleasure* of the Government.

I have stated the history of the introduction of the bill and its amendments, but its meaning must be ascertained by its literal construction as it finally passed, not consulting the declarations of Mr. GREELEY, Mr. THADDEUS STEVENS, Mr. PENDLETON or Mr. JAY COOKE, while the bill was under discussion, or at any other time.

Now, then, if it be the pleasure of the United States to *redeem* these bonds *after five years*, and before the end of twenty years, it clearly has the right to do so in "lawful money."

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
SIMON STEVENS.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Disinfection of the Streets—The Fat-Boiling Establishments Again—Reports of Mortality and the Condition of the Public Health.

The Board held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, President G. B. LINCOLN in the chair.

Commissioner SMITH, on behalf of the Sanitary Commissioners, offered a series of rules which should be observed by Sanitary Inspectors in all cases of cholera coming under their notice. These rules required Inspectors to report all such cases to the Sanitary Superintendent, and to visit the premises where the disease was located, and thoroughly disinfect the building and its contents, and, if necessary, to burn the clothing of the deceased persons.

Dr. SMITH explained that he did not wish to create any undue alarm in the public mind by the adoption of these rules, thereby creating the belief that the cholera was prevalent, but merely to take a needed precaution against the possible advent of this disease. There had been a few cases of sporadic cholera in this City and Brooklyn recently, and, although there was no occasion for alarm, it would be as well to provide for exigencies in due time. This system, he added, had been in vogue in Brooklyn since the Summer of 1866.

After some further discussion, the matter was referred to the Disinfecting Committee.

Commissioner MANIERRE moved a resolution authorizing the Board (the approval of Gov. FENTON first to be obtained) to borrow the sum of $15,000 for the expenses of conducting its work—one-third of the sum to be applied to Westchester County, and two-thirds to Kings County, under the sanction of sec. 29, chap. 74, Laws of 1866, and sec. 10, chap. 956, Laws of 1867.

The measure was adopted.

The Sanitary Committee reported that the apparatus recently recommended by the Board for rescuing drowning persons was then in use at several of the most exposed points on the North and East Rivers, and that the Commissioners of Charities and Correction had also adopted it on their steamer *Bellevue*, which is employed in the transportation of persons to and from the Blackwell's Island Institutions.

Superintendent DALTON reported that, in compliance with orders from the Board to disinfect the streets, gutters and garbage boxes of the First, Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards he had attended promptly to the matter. The filthiest localities—comprising about one-eighth of the area of each of those wards—were liberally sprinkled with a diluted mixture of carbolic acid and sulphate of iron, at a cost of $332 45. He had observed that the disinfecting fluid destroyed the paint upon the watering-carts upon which it was borne, and also that it destroyed the clothing of the workmen. In answer to a question proposed by Commissioner ACTON as to whether chloride of lime was not as effective as the carbolic acid and iron solution, Commissioner SMITH said that it was not. The lime was merely an absorbent, while the other disinfectant entirely destroyed the poisonous organic matter, so that when a street had been well sprinkled with it, it would remain free from infection until another coat of dust had been deposited upon its surface.

The report was accepted, the bills ordered to be paid, and the further sum of $2,500 appropriated for the use of the Disinfecting Committee, in cleansing such other streets in the City as they may deem necessary.

Sanitary Superintendent DALTON submitted in writing the result of a tour among the fat-boiling establishments of West Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, near the North River. He found them using close, steam tanks, from which no offensive odors were exuded, and gave it as his opinion that the unpleasant effluvia arising from those places at night was due to the boiling of fat in open boilers. He thought the business could be conducted in the close tanks in an inoffensive manner, and recommended that permits be granted to several firms upon condition that no foul odors were to be allowed to escape into the outer air. He further advised that Police Captain HEDDON, in whose precinct these establishments were located, should be charged with the duty of closely observing the manner of conducting the business hereafter, the permits to be revoked upon the occurrence of the first complaint from that source.

The firm of GAMBLE & MCNEIL, of No. 637 West Thirty-eighth-street, were represented before the Board, and promised to conduct their business in future, as they insisted that they had in the past, in a manner entirely satisfactory to the public.

Complaint was made that some one had left sixty barrels of rotten eggs in the street adjoining the Hunter's Point Railroad depot, and a peremptory order was issued for the removal of the offensive matter within twenty-four hours.

The Croton Board were requested to erect a culvert on the corner of Third-avenue and Fifty-first-street, to carry off the stagnant water that frequently gathers at that point. The attention of the same Board was called also to the need of repairs in the little down-town streets intersecting West-street. The latter street had been graded and repaved three years ago, while the others referred had to sunken, and become almost useless for public travel.

A complaint from a resident of Stapleton, S. I., of the presence of a large number of ferocious and noisy dogs in the streets of their village, and another from a "nervous" resident of Murray Hill, against the frequent blowing of steam whistles by locomotives in that vicinity, were referred to the Committee on Laws and Ordinances.

Dr. HARRIS in his weekly letter reported that, in the week that ended on Saturday, the 25th inst., there were 781 deaths in New-York, and 286 in Brooklyn. The hospitals and other public institutions had an unusually small number of deaths, there being but 85 in all the institutions in New-York, and but 17 in those of Brooklyn. The entire excess of the week's death-list is found in the common dwellings and tenement houses of the two cities, and within the limits of certain well-defined sections that are afflicted with the greatest quantity and worse kinds of local causes of diarrhœal diseases; and, of course, it is chiefly this kind of Summer pestilence—begotten and nurtured by filth, surface moisture, and continued high temperature, that has caused the excessive mortality. The overwhelming effects of heat in the week that ended on the 11th inst., caused 128 deaths directly by insolation, and in various ways—less sudden and direct—plainly enough caused more than 200 other deaths, so that the total mortality in the City and institutions footed up 1,142. The night and day mean temperature in that week was 83 degrees Fahrenheit, with an occasional maximum that mounted above 100 in the most shaded places of the streets, and with an average of atmospheric humidity equal, fortunately, to only 60-100 of total saturation. Last week the mean temperature was 73 degrees Fahrenheit, or 10 degrees lower than that of the preceding, and with maxima scarcely reaching 90 degrees; but the atmospheric moisture was excessive, being more than 80-100 for half the week, and averaging 76-100 of total saturation. Rain fell every day except on the 22d instant—a foggy, sultry day. It was a week adapted to reveal every source of putrescence and uncleanliness, and it did reveal them; and, notwithstanding the pleasant temperature and the obscured sun, the natural chemistry of decaying vegetable and animal matter has finally become a cause of needless mortality. The map upon which, during the week, the clerks of this Bureau marked the places in which 366 persons died of acute diarrhœal maladies, correctly shows in what sections and streets of the City filth diseases and their causes are predominant. In all other parts of the City, and in all other respects than these, the state of the public health in New-York is at present quite as good as usual. The experience of the sanitary officers in this Metropolis has abundantly proved that the best way to prevent both pestilence and panic is to know and prepare for whatever danger is threatening, and, as cleansing, domestic sanitary care, a reasonable regulation of food, a watchful sanitary police, and the timely use of proper disinfectants wherever needed, can control all the sources of danger that now are noticeable, these duties must not be neglected in any family nor by the public authorities. Though it is chiefly among children that the bowel diseases and the excessive mortality occur, the last week gave such an increase of fatality in this class of maladies in grown persons as leads physicians now to observe and report them with special care. Yet, notwithstanding there were 18 deaths by "cholera morbus" and choleraic diarrhœa, with collapse, &c., last week, in grown persons, no group of two or more such fatal cases in the same house or in any one block of houses has yet occurred. It will be observed that the death-rate has fallen off in both cities to an extent fully equal to the absence of the fatal effects of the heat week before last. Zymotic causes last week are charged with 58.31 per cent. of the whole list of deaths in New-York, and with 60.84 per cent. of all in Brooklyn; but nearly nine-tenths of this class of deaths are also charged to the bowel disorders. Considerably more than half of all the mortality in both cities was that of infants under their first year, and 74.80 per cent. of the total mortality in each city was in children under five years of age. The particular localities in which the death-rate has most rapidly and threateningly increased should be noticed. In New York we notice as follows: In the First Ward, with the foulest tenements, gutters and sewers in the City, there was one death to every 800 inhabitants, and 75 per centum of this mortality was by absolute diarrheal disorders; in the Fifth Ward, with a low death-rate till within three weeks, there was one death to about every 650 of its inhabitants. Pools of filth along the entire western side of this ward, garbage in every gutter, and stagnant sewage are ample causes. The Eighth Ward has similar causes at war with health. It lost one in about 900 of its population, 60 per sent. by filth poisons. The Eleventh, Thirteenth and Seventeenth buried one in every 1,000 living, and 55 per cent. by filth and food diseases; while in the Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards—naturally salubrious, but now sickly, the inhabitants died at the rate of more than one in 900, and it is there that the removable sources of damage to life most imperatively call for action. The Fourth, Sixth and Tenth Wards, which are far cleaner and better policed than in any former Summer for twenty years, suffer no perceptible rise in their death-rates, and they give very few diarrheal deaths. The different sections of Brooklyn are teaching precisely the same sanitary lesson that New-York is giving. And in both cities the most important duty is that which enforces cleaning and sanitary care in every household and every place. At this trying period, whatever peril may exist from an exotic infection, viz., the self-created nuisances which abound in these cities, and which the people themselves can and must help to remove and prevent, are the only enemies to life that we fear.

The Board finally adjourned until Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

Grant and Colfax Ratification Meeting at Hoboken, N. J.

A meeting to ratify the nominations made at Chicago was held last evening at Otto Cottage, Hoboken. The meeting was well attended, and, considering that it was held in the stronghold of the Democracy, was quite enthusiastic. Wallace's Band and a glee club gave some excellent instrumental and vocal music during the evening.

After an address by Capt. LEE, the President of the Hoboken Grant and Colfax Club, a series of resolutions were read and adopted indorsing the nominations made at Chicago, and also that of Mr. BLAIR for Governor of the State of New-Jersey.

Mr. JOHN Y. FOSTER, of Newark, was the first speaker. He said that the question now before the country was the old one that had agitated it ever since it was a country. He charged the Democrats with having not only engendered the war, but with having supported it afterward. He referred to the acts of many of the leading Democrats of New-Jersey in proof of this, and to the letters of Mr. ALEXANDER, written to the rebel MAURY and found among his papers, arguing in favor of the supremacy of State rights. The speaker then referred to slavery. It was dead, he said, in one sense, but there yet remained in the minds of many prejudices against the black man which they could not overcome. He proceeded to show that these prejudices were not founded in reason, and that those who entertained them were guided solely by impulse. Mr. FOSTER also spoke of the National debt, which he denied was a Radical debt. It was, he said, a Democratic debt. Had there been no Democratic Party there would have been no war, and consequently no debt. But the Democratic Party, having rolled up an immense debt, now, as their platform showed, wanted to shirk the the payment of it. The speaker then referred to the Democratic Convention, and sharply criticised the elements of which it was composed. No good, he thought, could come of an assembly which contained such men as Gens. FORREST and WADE HAMPTON. He concluded by urging all who heard him to vote for GRANT and COLFAX, if they would have peace and confidence restored to our country.

Mr. VAN VORD was next introduced, who recited in verse a humorous incident of the war, in which the rebel Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, played a prominent part.

Mr. A. W. TENNEY, of New-York, who accompanied Gen. KILPATRICK on his famous raid, was the next speaker. He reviewed the present condition of affairs, and assured his hearers that the question for them to decide in November next was a most momentous one. It was not a question as to whether the German should be allowed to drink his lager-beer and the Irishman his whisky on Sundays, but it was a question into whose hands shall be committed the destinies of this mighty country. He urged them to think well of this and they would doubtless come to a right decision.

After brief addresses by Mr. WOODRUFF and others, the meeting adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED RECEIVER OF STOLEN GOODS.—In consequence of the report of numerous robberies and burglaries having been committed among the houses of weathy persons now out of town, and also in consequence of several suspicious persons having been seen to take trunks, bundles, &c., into the liquor store of JAMES LANE, of Baxter-street, Detectives EUSTACE and FARLEY made a descent yesterday upon that place, and also upon LANE's private residence in Monroe-street. Behind the bar of the former place they found a number of skeleton keys and picklocks, and in the private house they found a trunk filled with rich lace curtains, valuable gold satin damask curtains, rich ball-dresses, a valuable black silk velvet mantilla, lined with white quilted satin and adorned with expensive lace and bugle trimming, and other valuable property. LANE was at once arrested and locked up at Police Headquarters, where the property is also taken to await identification.

FIRE IN THOMPSON-STREET.—A fire was discovered at about 9 o'clock last evening on the second floor of No. 176 Thompson-street, rear building, occupied by PHILIP SPITSCHOFF. The origin of the fire was the explosion of a kerosene lamp; and caused a damage of $100; insured. The daughter of the occupant was so seriously frightened by the accident, that it became necessary to send for medical assistance, and she was afterward removed to Bellevue Hospital.

THE MURDERED POLICE OFFICER.—Officer SMEDICK, who was murdered on Thursday last in the First-avenue, did not belong to the Police Mutual Aid Association, and consequently his widow will not receive the usual amount collected from members upon the death of an officer. Lists are therefore placed in the various Police Stations for subscriptions from citizens and others.

COUNTY STOCK.—Proposals for assessment fund and stock of the County of New-York, paying six per cent. interest, were opened at the Comptroller's office yesterday. The amount desired to be disposed of was $1,750,000, but the bids amounted to only $26,000. The Comptroller is not allowed to award any of the stock below par.

METROPOLITAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Democratic Club was held last evening at No. 32 East Fourteenth-street, Mr. J. R. ROGERS in the chair. The regular business formalities were observed, after which speeches were made by those present, and the meeting was adjourned.

AN OLD LADY RUN OVER.—MARY TIERNEY, aged 50, while crossing at the corner of Cherry and Oliver streets yesterday afternoon, was run over and seriously injured by car No. 40 of the Second-avenue Railroad line. She was promptly removed to Bellevue Hospital for treatment.

NEW-JERSEY.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—In this Court, before Judges RANDOLPH, QUAIFE and STURGES, the following cases were disposed of this week: Joseph Cooper, larceny, three months in jail; Patrick Callahan, larceny, three months in jail; Henry Randolph, assault and battery, fined $10; Drum Major Wm. Doyle, stealing a pair of military pantaloons from Capt. Randolph, of the Fourth New-Jersey Reserve Corps, was acquitted; Michael Cunningham, grand larceny, no appearance; John Hoffman, assault and battery, three months in jail; Henry Hall, petty larceny, sixty days' imprisonment; Mary Rollins, assault, thirty days; Henry Brown, stealing $200 worth of jewelry, State Prison two years; Lucien Massenger, stealing a suit of clothes, six months in State Prison; Thomas Buckley, assault and battery, fined $1 and costs.

BREVITIES.—Myriads of mosquitoes made a raid in Jersey City last evening. They were a blood-thirsty set and kept the citizens fully engaged in fighting them off......A young German, giving the name of "Dr. YOUNG," has been swindling a number of the Newark physicians by means of a forged begging letter, purporting to have been written by a well-known physician......Rev. WALTER CONDIT has been elected pastor of Calvary (Presbyterian) Church, Newark......Rev. ISAAC RILEY, associate pastor of Park Church, Newark, has received a call to the Thirty-fourth-street Church, New-York......The body of the boy JOSEPH CONNELLY, who was drowned at Newark, on Sunday, was recovered yesterday.

ESSEX COUNTY TAX APPORTIONMENT.—The county tax for Essex County has been apportioned as follows: Newark, $414,334 50; Orange, $27,940 85; Bloomfield, $15,198; Belleville, $17,248 50; Caldwell, $9,906; Clinton, $18,769 10; Livingston, $4,047 10; Millburn, $6,229 50; South Orange, $9,962 10; East Orange, $19,378 95; West Orange, $12,448 55; Montclair, $10,290 25. Total, $565,753 40. The Assessment Board of the City of Newark met yesterday, and fixed the rate of taxation for city and county purposes for the present year at $1 65, with an additional 5 cents for lamp tax.

UNION MEETING.—At the last meeting of the Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union of Jersey City, it was resolved that no member of the Union be allowed to work for any boss mason who is opposed to the eight-hour system, under a penalty of $10.

FINED FOR CATTLE DRIVING.—LEOPOLD BIELL was fined $20 yesterday, by the Recorder of Jersey City, for having driven a herd of cattle from Bergen to Pavonia Ferry in violation of the city ordinance.

RUN-OVER ACCIDENT.—Late on Monday evening, a little boy, only 16 months old, named JOEL EARLY, was run over by Pavonia Car No. 3, at the corner of South Fourth and Erie streets, Jersey City, and had his leg badly crushed.

THE HOBOKEN STABBING AFFRAY.—MADDEN and CANAVAN, stabbed by ROCHE on Sunday last, were alive at a late hour last evening; but MADDEN, whose bowels had been cut open, was fast sinking. CANAVAN, it is believed, will live.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—11:20 A. M.

Consols opened at 94⅛@94⅜ for money and account.

American Securities opened at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72½@73¼
Illinois Central Railway Shares	95½
Erie Railway Shares	43¾
Atlantic and Gt. Western Consolidated Shares	39½

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 28.

United States Bonds open at 76⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 28—11:20 A. M.

COTTON—The market opened irregular at the following quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.@10d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.@10⅜d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens heavy, but previous prices are unaltered. Corn, 35s. ⅌ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 12s. 6d. ⅌ cental for California White, and 10s. 6d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 1d. ⅌ bushel. Oats, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bushel. Peas, 44s. ⅌ quarter for Canadian. Flour, 29s. ⅌ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at 75s. ⅌ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Beef steady at 106s. tierce for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 65s. ⅌ cwt. for American. Cheese buoyant at 57s. ⅌ cwt. for American Fine. Bacon, 47s. ⅌ cwt. for Cumberland Cut, on spot, and 48s. to arrive.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—11:20 A. M.

Resin, 5s. 9d. ⅌ cwt. for Common North Carolina. Tallow 44s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Turpentine, 26s. 3d. ⅌ cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 5½d. ⅌ gallon for Refined, and 11¼d. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 6d.@64s. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. Linseed Cakes, £12 5s. for thin oblong for feeding. Sperm Oil, £95 Whale Oil; £36 ⅌ ton.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—1:20 P. M.

American securities have declined.

United States Bonds have declined to 72⅝@72⅞.

Illinois Central Railway Shares have declined to 95.

Atlantic and Great Western 39¼.

Erie Railway Shares steady at 43¾.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 28—1:20 P. M.

The Cotton market is dull, and prices have slightly declined.

Middling Uplands	9⅞d.
Middling Orleans	10⅛d.

The sales are now estimated at 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat has declined to 12s. 2d. Oats declined to 3s. 8d. Flour is flat, and declined to 28s. 6d. Corn is easier, but not quotably lower.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—1:20 P. M.

Sugar, to arrive, is quoted at 25s. 6d.@25s. 9d. Turpentine has advanced 9d., and is now quoted at 27s. Spirits Petroleum has declined to 11d.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—5 P. M.

Consols have declined and at the close were quoted at 94⅛@94⅜ for money and account.

American Securities close at the following rates:

United States Five-twenty Bonds	72½@72⅝
Illinois Central Railway Shares	95
Erie Railway Shares	43¾

FRANKFORT, Tuesday, July 28—5 P. M.

United States Bonds, 76⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 28—5 P. M.

The Bourse closed weaker. Rentes, 69f. 85c.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 28—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed with a still further decline. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands	9⅝
Middling Orleans	10⅛

The sales of the day reached 8,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS—The markets closed unaltered in tone and prices.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 28—5 P. M.

PRODUCE—Tallow has declined to 44s. 6d. Calcutta Linseed has advanced to 64s. on the spot, and 64s. 6d. to arrive. Other articles unchanged.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 28.

Exchange on London 11 ⅌ cent. premium; on New-York, currency, 31 per cent. discount, and Gold, ⅜ per cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR quiet and firm; Spring Extras, $8 50@$10. WHEAT dull but steady; a small business was done in No. 2 at $1 77@$1 78. CORN active and firmer at an advance of ⅜c.@¼c.; sales of No. 1 at 92⅞c.@93c.; No. 2, in the afternoon, at 92⅞c. OATS dull and easier; Old, 66⅝c.@70c.; New nominal at 67c. RYE dull but firmer at $1 20 for No. 2. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK $28 25@$28 50. LARD—Kettle steam, 17¼c.@17⅝c.; Keg, 18⅜c. BEEF CATTLE active, and advanced 25c.@35c.; Light Butchers, $5 75@$6 50; good to extra choice shipping, $7 25@$8 25. LIVE HOGS active, and advanced 20c.@25c.; Light, $8 50 @$8 80; Fair to Extra Choice, $8 85@$9 87½. FREIGHTS firmer, and advanced ⅛c.; Corn to Buffalo 3c.@3¼c. RECEIPTS to-day—1,500 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 64,000 bushels Corn, 6,500 bushels Oats, 1,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 129,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 Live Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 28.

TOBACCO firm. COTTON and HEMP—Nothing doing. FLOUR firm; Choice new advanced 25c.; Superfine, $6@$7 25; Extra, $8; Double Extra, $8 75@$9 3; Treble Extra to Fancy, $10@$12 50. WHEAT firm; choice and Fancy Red, $2 22@$2 30; choice and very choice Spring, $1 70@$1 85. CORN firm at 90c.@92c. for Mixed and Yellow; 87c.@89c. for White. OATS, 60c.@65c. for new, ad 78c. for old. RYE firm at $1 05@$1 10. BARLEY nominally $1 25@$1 50 for Prime to Choice. PROVISIONS quiet. PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16⅞c.@17c.; Sugar Cured Hams, 20½c.@21c. LARD—Choice tierce held at 17¾c.; keg, 19c. WHISKY active at $1 25. CATTLE, $2 75@$4 for inferior; $4 for common; $5@$7 for good to choice. SHEEP and LAMBS, $2 50@$4. RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 15,000 bushels; Oats, 14,000 bushels.

ALBANY, Tuesday, July 28.

There has been an extra competition in the Cattle market this week between New-York and Eastern buyers, and the result is an advance in prices equal to ⅜c. ⅌ ℔. live weight on all grades. The cattle are generally of fair marketable quality. The sales of yesterday and to-day are upward of 3,000 head, at 7c.@8c. for common; 8⅜c.@8½c. for ordinary to fair light; 9c.@9⅜c. for good to choice extra Illinois, Kentucky and Ohio STEERS. Total receipts, 5,600 head. A number of droves passed through in first hands. SHEEP have been in active request at 5c.@6¼c., and LAMBS at 7¼c.@8¼c. HOGS firm at 10¼c.@10½c. for good to extra Western corn-fed, averaging about 240 ℔s.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR in good demand and market unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $9 75 for No. 1 Spring; $11 for Amber Winter; $12 for White; $13 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 97½, and 360 bushels do. at $2. CORN quiet; sales 2,000 bushels No. 1 Wisconsin at $1 02. CORN MEAL $2 30 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26@$27; Middlings, $32 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9¼c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 75 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—157,000 bushels Wheat, 18,000 bushels Corn, 615,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—82,600 bushels Corn, and 1,486,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON drooping; Middling Uplands, 30½c. PETROLEUM in light demand; sales 2,000 bbls. Crude in bulk at 16¾c.@17c.; Refined, 34c. FLOUR dull; sales 600 bbls. at $9@$11 25 for low grades to choice Northwestern Extra Family; $10@$12 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $13@$14 for Fancy. WHEAT dull; sales 4,000 bushels; Red, $2 25@$2 30; White, $2 50. RYE $1 60@$1 65. CORN scarce and held firmly; Yellow at $1 20; Mixed Western at $1 18. OATS, 87c.@91c. for Pennsylvania and Delaware. SUGAR and MOLASSES quiet and steady. MESS PORK held at $29 50. LARD, 18c.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR steady, but dull. WHEAT in fair demand for immediate wants of millers; sales 5,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 92@$1 95, and 7,000 bushels No. 2 do. at $1 85; 2,000 bushels White Canada at $2 12½. CORN—Condition generally hot; sales 33,000 bushels sound No. 1, fresh receipts, $1, and per sample, 96c.@98c. for small lots. OATS dull; sales 10,000 bushels, in car lots, at 75c. Other articles unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,000 bbls.; Corn, 120,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—None reported. FREIGHTS—Corn, 11c. to New-York.

TOLEDO, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR—Sales $10 25@$12 for Double Extra to Fancy. WHEAT advanced 1c.@2c.; sales New White Indiana at $2 25; Michigan at $2 20; Amber Illinois at $2 05; Amber Michigan at $2 04@$2 06; Old No. 1 Red, $2 25. CORN advanced ⅛c.; sales No. 1 at 96c. on the spot. OATS steady; sales No. 1 at 72c. RYE—New No. 1, seller ten days, $1 25. RECEIPTS—6,000 bushels Wheat, 12,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 29c.; sales, 18 bales; receipts, 59 bales. Sterling Exchange, 151½@160. New-York Sight Exchange, ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium. Gold, 144. FLOUR quiet; Superfine, $7 75@$8. CORN easy at 90c.@$1 03. OATS dull at 75c. HAY unchanged. PORK dull at $29 50. Shoulders, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 17⅛c. LARD—Tierce, 18⅜c.; keg, 19½c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 28.

TOBACCO maintained its rates; sales 98 hhds. Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7@$15 50. WHEAT, $1 85@$2. FLOUR—Superfine, $6 25@$6 50. CORN, 95c. OATS—New, 45c.@50c. RYE, $1 25. MESS PORK, $28 50@$28 75. LARD, 18c. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 16⅝c.; Clear Sides, 17⅛c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 12c.; Clear Sdes, 16c. COTTON, 28⅜c. RAW WHISKY—free, $1@$1 05.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON nominally 30c. for Middling. FLOUR—New scarce and generally held higher; sells very readily at yesterday's quotations. GRAIN market firm and unchanged. MESS PORK firm at $29 50. BACON firm and advancing; Rib Sides, 16⅜c.; Clear Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 14⅛c.; Hams, 20c.@22c. LARD quiet at 18c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON flat and nothing doing; stock, 85 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT, $1 80@$2. CORN, 90c.@95c. OATS, 70c.@72c. MESS PORK, $29 50. LARD, 18½c.@19½c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 13⅜c.; Clear Sides, 17⅞c.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR and Grain unchanged. COTTON dull and lower; Middling, 29c. TOBACCO dull and unchanged; Manufactured declined 5c. WHISKY firm; in bond, active at 50c. PROVISIONS quiet, firm and unchanged. Gold 143¾ buying. Money easy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 27.

FLOUR—New Extra, $6 75; Superfine, $6; Old Extra, $7 50; Superfine, $6 25. WHEAT quiet at $1 80@$1 85. Legal tenders, 70¼.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 28.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; sales No. 1 at $2 14, and No. 2 at $1 77. OATS firm and unchanged. CORN firm; 93c. for No. 2. RECEIPTS to-day—1,800 bbls. Flour, 1,600 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—800 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 28.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE firmer at 40c.; New-York, casks, 40½c. RESIN firm; Pale, $4; No. 1, $3 50; No. 2, $2 20.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON easier; sales, 92 bales; Middling, 28c.@28½c.; receipts, 3 bales.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON nominal and very irregular. Sales, 211 bales Middling at 28c.@28½c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON—Nothing doing; quotations nominal; receipts, none; exports, 136 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 28.

COTTON—Market flat; sales, 20 bales; Middling at 29c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, July 28.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 99½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 26¾; Reading Railroad, 45⅝; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53¾. Gold, 144.

[Advertisement.]

KEEP COOL.—The absolute necessity for keeping the head cool during this torrid season should never be lost sight of. But while seeking a light hat it is not necessary to choose a shapeless one, and that particularly when KNOX'S establishment, at No. 212 Broadway, is open to all comers. His articles are marvels of taste, lightness and durability.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Java	July 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Tarifa	July 30	New-York	Liverpool.
America	July 30	New-York	Bremen.
Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	Glasgow.
Pennsylvania	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.

FOR HAVANA, ASPINWALL AND VERA CRUZ.

Columbia	July 30	New-York	Havanna.
Arizona	Aug. 1	New-York	Aspinwall.
San Francisco	Aug. 1	New-York	Vera Cruz.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Liverpool, by the *Java*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

Mails for Europe, *via* Quebec, by the *Hibernian*, close at 6 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and New-Orleans, by the *Columbia*, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 28—*In steamship Germania, for Hamburg*—Dr. William H. Taylor, Henry Dexter, Vice-President American News Company; Bruno Zaldo, E. V. Molette, Miss S. E. Molette, W. H. Bird, Mrs. A. W. Payne and infant, Miss Virginia Payne, Master A. W. Payne, Miss Clarence Payne, Master Arthur Payne, Miss A. B. Schroeder, Mrs. A. E. Lockwood, G. F. von Wachenfeldt, Frederic Raynaud, F. S. Gutierres, G. Havemann, H. A. Reimers, Christian Heider, Edward Othberg, C. Stevens, Charles Augustus M. Droscha, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Ward, infant and nurse, Miss Carrie Ward, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Marion Ward, Frank Schlesinger, Gustavus Sthamer, Mrs. Dr. Solomon, Mrs. Marie Egalie, Albert Liebmann, Theodore Rabe, Th. Bordier, Max Mai, John Anobla, Frederick Tappe, A. Hamburger, S. Joachimson, Peter Friedrich, H. Lipson, Mr. and Mrs. Martin Simonson and children, Gustavus Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Hart, Mrs. Caroline Veenfliet, Miss Lana Veenfliet, Miss Babette Grumbach, and others in the steerage.

MAY 28—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool*—D. H. Kerr, Capt. Armstrong, W. S. Hamilton, Miss. C. B. Hamilton, J. M. Keil, wife and family, Wm. Foster, wife, child, infant and nurse, Rev. Chas. McReady, J. E. Noblead, Allan Goodridge, R. Skaats, Mrs. R. Skaats, Mrs. M. D. Mersu, William Connell and son, J. E. Whitman, W. P. Kallock, Wm. C. Hasbrouck, Roe Hasbrouck, Daniel Poen, wife and child, R. J. Biele, Miss S. R. Beile, Mrs. Hasbrouck, Miss Blancina Hasbrouck, Mrs. Findlay and child, Mr. Blukely Wilson, Rev. Dr. Foote, Rev. L. L. Noole, William Pallatin and wife.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 28—*In steamship St. Laurent, from Havre and Brest*—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Francis and 2 children, Mr. Marsh, Jr., Mr. Ouib, Mr. Hixon, Mr. Clements, Mr. and Mrs. Weyland and child, Mrs. Istare, Mrs. Latham, Mr. Schmidtt, Col. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Miss and child, Mr. Varet, Mr. and Mrs. Lyon, Mr. Pagnon, Mr. Cucker, Mr. Schefer, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Amekear, Mr. Odin, Mr. Houser, Mr. Van Zandt, Mr. Barton, Mr. Moore, Mr. Rintout, Mr. Gorlof, Mr. Berry and son, Mr. Strehler, Mr. Gage, Mr. Eischmacher, Mr. Caste, Mr. and Mrs. Kernochan, 2 children and 2 servants, Mrs. Driver and 2 children, Mr. Arrinet, Mr. Soper, Mr. de Valcour, Mr. Cook, Mr. Wright, Baron Gambree Boilleau, Mr. De Boissiare, Mr. Menditiano, Mrs. Barron, Miss Lapierre, Mr. and Mrs. Parmely and servant, Mr. Summer, Miss Summer and child, Mr. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. Fair and son, Mr. Booth, Mr. Harisse, Mr. Sasser, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Campan, Mr. Duflon, Mr. and Mrs. McMurtrie, Mr. Julien, Mr. and Mrs. Watson, Mr. Heidsieck, Mr. Moroge, Mr. de Obiga, Mr. Heilbrunn, Mr. McDougal, Mr. Cebbetts, Mrs. Ajuria and maid, Mr. Calderon, Mr. Courdert, Mrs. Fretelliere, Mr. and Mrs. Chapeau and five daughters, Mrs. Vermod and child, Mlle. Demoulin, Mr. Bouchard, Mr. and Miss Rosenheim, Mr. de Ravira, Mr. Graziani, Mr. Poujol, Mr. Flier, Mr. Cartoux, Mr. Blanc, Mr. Gregory, Mr. Stevens, Mr. O'Duck, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Clerot, Mr. and Mr. Madeleine, Mr. Starck, Mr. Weill, Mr. and Mrs. Goldberg and 4 children, Mr. Ganderth, Mr. Ambry, Mr. Decamps, Mr. Wicart, 2 Misses Vives, Mr. and Mrs. Norcork, Mr. Norcork, Mr. Durand, Miss Suff, Mr. Roth, Mr. Srank, Mrs. Chaise, Mr. Durand, Mr. Galiano, Mr. Garnbaldi, Mr. and Mrs. Cudor and 2 maids, Count de Dameincy, Mr. John Dumaresq, Mr. Sempite, Mr. Taynet, Mr. Garnier, Mr. Meleneez, Mr. Bernier, Mr. Dufour, Mr. Stenne.

JULY 28—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool*—Mr. S. B. English, Mrs. E. B. Hopkins, Mr. J. R. Brownell, Mr. L. Tuckerman, Mr. Shepard and lady, Mr. Dissel, Mr. G. F. Opdyke, Mr. A. Stephen, Mr. Golden, Mr. R. Sands, Mr. R. Weir, Mr. Chas. Elmore, Mr. A. C. Jeffroy, Mr. L. E. Kellogg, Mr. G. C. Kimberly, Mr. L. S. Wood, Mr. L. Nichols, Mr. Shriot, Mr. D. B. Bensse, Bishop Duggan, Mr. R. Campbell, Mr. H. Thomas, Mr. W. Harley, Mr. J. U. Fisk, J. N. Quirk, Thos. Belt, E. Bossinger, Mr. Hair, S. Moore, Mr. Massett, Mr. De Koosa, Mr. Ashley, Mr. Furlong, Thomas Gibbons, Richard Gibbons, J. W. Cockayne, Jas. Black, Mr. Ritter, George S. Cary and lady, Miss Cary and sister, Dr. J. Little, Mr. Little, J. W. French, Mrs. Winslow and maid, W. S. Poole, J. C. Brown, W. W. Kennedy, Mr. Hellessen, Mr. Erkens.

JULY 28—*In steamship Wm. Penn, from London and Havre*—Henry T. Seymour, Elizabeth Roberts, Maria Saul, Mathilda Pond, Sophia Tunbridge, Reuben N. Rice, Ella Wood, Jas. F. Wood, Emma Portman, Ed. Bickford, Henry Howard, Ernest Fouster, Isaac Lyon, G. B. Reeve, Dr. A. W. Catlin, Robt. J. Cox, Paul Roduward, Maria Durand, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, Mr. and Mrs. Pieterre, M. E. Murray, Mrs. Brown, Th. Rowe, Mrs. E. Rowe, Ph. Wilhelm, and 22 in second cabin.

JULY 27—*In steamship Colorado, from Liverpool*—Mr. Bonnett, Mr. Braham, Mr. Colville, 4 Masters Cranston, Mrs. Clemens, H. J. Leavis, 2 Misses Jacobs, Miss Levy, Miss King, Mrs. W. E. Little, C. Powis, Mr. and Mrs. Vance, J. Wilcox.

In steamship Cleopatra, from Savannah—H. P. Burton, Mrs. Buffington, Miss J. Dorcey, Mrs. W. F. White and child, Mrs. H. W. Dane and child, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. F. L. Gar, Wm. Flye, J. F. Brown, N. C. Crawford, Jas. Hawkins, Miss Jane Keeny, Mrs. J. L. Brayton, Miss Tepaple, Mrs. J. A. Smith, J. Noble, Mrs. Gardner, Mrs. Reynolds, Miss L. Hammond, Mrs. W. A. King and child, Capt. E. Brown, E. H. Van Ness, Miss N. A. Cowles, Miss C. M. Sears, J. R. Carter, Mrs. Bates, Miss Bissell, Dr. R. T. Creamer, U. S. Steel, C. B. Tannehill, T. J. White, E. W. Marsh, J. W. Hallam, F. R. Sweat, T. F. Gleason, J. R. McCoy, E. Ketchum, J. Garity, B. Riscoald, Mr. Fisher and wife, J. H. Hastings and wife, F. R. James and wife, J. M. Van Sickle, Mr. Henry, R. O. Stearns, T. M. Kean, C. G. Nelson, and 3 in steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 53 | Sun sets..... 7 19 | Moon sets.... 1 04

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 21 | Gov. Island. 4 10 | Hell Gate .. 5 32

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 28.

Cleared.

Steamships City of Cork, (Br.,) Phillips, Liverpool via Halifax, John G. Dale; Saratoga, Couch, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Glaucus, Waldron, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Reunion, Nichols, San Francisco, G. D. Sutton; Chancellor, (Br.,) Jones, St. John, N. B., Williams & Guion; Marianna, (Port.,) Goncaloes, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck & Co.; Palmerston, (N. G.,) Kolhn, Hamburg, H. W. O. Edye.

Bark Sicilian, Perceval, Cadiz, Barker & Crowell.

Brigs Annandale, Coombs, Boston, Walsh, Field & Way; Persis Hinckley, Foster, Jacksonville; Alpha, Craig, Sydney, C. B., C. B. Swain.

Schooners Margaret Plata, Blizzard, Wilmington, Del., S. Godwin & Son; Lucy C. Hale, Hall, Providence, Stranahan & Ferguson; Sea Bird, Batting, Fall River; Ricardo Barros, Newton, St. Pierre, Mart., H. A. Vatable & Son; Carrie Wells, Lawson, Antigua and a market, G. Wessels; Sabao, Samson, Brunswick, Ga.; Simpson & Clapp; Rainbow, Clunn, Norfolk, A. Hampson.

Schr.-yacht Sappho, Baldwin, Cowes, C. & R. Poillon.

Sloop W. Smith, Farnot, Bridgeport.

Arrived.

Steamship Wm. Penn, (Br.,) Billinge, London, July 12, via Havre 14th, 6 P. M., with mdse and 398 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Dense fog from lon. 41. July 21, lat. 46 17, lon. 37 37, passed Dutch ship Caroline, bound west; 27th, lat. 41 00, lon. 66 17, steamship Iowa bound east.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMichan, Liverpool, July 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. July 22, lat. 50 56, lon. 29 18, passed steamship China, hence for Liverpool; 23d, lat 49 21, lon. 39 13, ship Americana, (Br.,) bound West; 28th, lat. 40 30, lon. 71 34, ship Alligator, bound West.

Steamship St. Laurent (Fr.,) Bocande, Havre via Brest, July 18, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 164 passengers, to Geo. Mackenzie. Had fine weather up to Cape Race, from thence two days with strong westerly wind, rain and very rough sea. July 19, lat. 48 26, lon. 18 30 passed ship Albinia, running east; 27th, lat. 41 22, lon. 67 10, steamship Celia, hence for London and Havre.

Steamship Ariadne, Eldridge, Galveston July 19, via Key West July 23, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Left brig Florence Rathburn, in port, ldg. for New-York.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Cleopatra, Phillips, Savannah July 25, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Glaucus, Walden, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Great Western, Bryant, Liverpool June 20, with mdse. and 453 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. July 20, lat. 42 30, lon. 63 30, steamship Europe, hence for Glasgow. 27th, off Shinnecock, ship Wm. F. Scorer, hence for Liverpool via St. John, N. B., and bark Agra, do. for St. John, N. B. Thomas Clark, sailor, died July 1 of dysentery. The G. W. has been 15 ds. west of the Great Banks, with light easterly winds and calms.

Bark Sacramento, (of Providence, R. I.,) Lawson, Rio de Janeiro, with rosewood to N. L. McCready & Co. Left Rio on April 24 and was compelled to put back on 18th, having lost all her sails during a violent gale from S. S. E. May 27, having been refitted, again left the port, and crossed the equator in lon. 42 36 June 29; off Bermuda lay to for 8 ds. under close-reefed maintopsail; split sails; had heavy gales from N. E. and S. W. the entire passage, and has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Quindaro, (of Pictou, N. S.,) Stonewood, Casberien 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras, and had light winds and calms the entire passage. Left in port bark Josie Nichols, to sail 16th for New-York; Fanny, the 20th, do. for New-York; brigs Udorse, Cummings; G. A. Coonan, Coonan, to sail the 18th July for New-York. Arr. 12th, brig Allen Nichols.

Bark Philena, (of Portland,) Davis, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Miller & Houghton. Sld. in co. with brig Manson and schr. Thomas Holcomb, for Boston. The P. has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light winds the entire passage.

Bark Selina, (of Falmouth, Eng.,) Quick, Falmouth, Eng., 48 ds., with china clay to White, Sheffield & Co.

Brig Ann, Stull, Monrovia, 65 ds., with palm oil, sugar and coffee, to Ogden & Roberts. July 15, lat. 32 24, lon. 70 10, spoke bark Forest Flower, from Miragoane, steering E., 21 ds. out; 24th, lat. 38 15, lon. 70 20, saw wreck, bottom up, appearing to be that of a vessel with 150 keel, and portions of the rigging still dragging to the hull; 26th, lat. 29 13, lon. 72 21, passed schooner steering S. E., showing red flag, with S. & Co. in white letters; has had calm weather since July 4, lat. 23, lon. 75; fine weather previously.

Brig Ida L. Ray, (of Boston,) Ray, Barbados, 26 ds., with molasses to Bishop & Bros. July 7, lat. 24 35, lon. 65 20 spoke brig Concord, (of Baltimore,) steering S.; 19th, lat. 34 03, lon. 69 38 spoke schooner Hellena, (of Brookhaven,) bound to Boston; 21st, lat. 36 39, lon. 71 20, spoke bark Ellen Dyer steering E.; May 25, on the outward passage, about 2 deg. to the N. E. of Bermuda, Charles Harris, seaman, fell from aloft overboard and was drowned; lost boat in trying to save him.

Brig Harry & Aubrey, (of Pugwash, N. S.,) Hammond, Barbados, 15 days, with molasses to T. T. & F. A. Dwight & Co. July 21, lat. 31 53, lon. 70, exchanged signals with brigantine showing red flag with white ball in centre, steering S. S. E.; has been 6 days N. of Hatteras, and had light weather and E. winds entire passage.

Brig Alma, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Galvin, Kingston, Jamaica, 28 ds., with logwood and rum to Henry DeCodova & Co., vessel to Jas. Elwell & Co. July 16, lat. 18 04, N. lon. 78 20, spoke brig W. H. Whitmore, (of Boston,) from Sagua for New-York; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light variable winds the entire passage.

Brig Johanne, (Dan.,) Brock, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt; July 24 crossed the line in lon. 42; June 27, lon. 42 25, under the equator during heavy squalls from S. W., split foremast; has been 3 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Charles Poole, (of Yarmouth,) Me., Sherman, Manzanillo, 23 ds., with sugar, molasses, &c., to Jas. E. Ward & Co. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras; had light southeast winds the entire passage.

Brig Hattie E. Wheeler, (of Portland,) Bacon, Cardenas, 10 days, with sugar to master. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras; had light winds entire passage.

Brig Mercedes, (of Turks Island,) Kohn, Sagua, 12 ds., with 2 passengers, and sugar and molasses to Fowler & Jova. Had light S. E. and E. winds, and heavy rains entire passage; has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Brig Moses Rogers, Jones, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee and 5 passengers to Denniston & Co.

Brig Eden L., (Aust.,) Stuparich, Marseilles 80 ds., with mdse. and 6 passengers to James Henry.

Brig Susie J. Strout, Strout, Barbados 14 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Sld. in co. with brig Alice Lee, of Philadelphia, for Portland. Had a heavy gale from S. W. while in the harbor at Barbados, during which one Br. schooner, name unknown, went ashore. The S. J. S. has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with light calm variable winds, previously fine southerly winds.

Brig La Plata, (N. G.,) Molkenbuhn, Rio Janeiro 50 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Sld. in co. with brig Mary Piper, for New-York. June 24, crossed the equator in lon. 40. Has been 8 ds. north of Hatteras, and had heavy thunder storms and rain north of 25, previously fine light weather.

Brig Eugenia, (N. G.,) Hoitz, Glasgow May 11, with mdse. to Funch, Miencke & Wendt. June 25, lat. 50 29, lon. 30, spoke Bremen ship Henriette, strg. S. July 15, lat. 43, lon. 61 38, spoke brig Emma, (N. G.,) from Liverpool for Gloucester; each of these vessels had lost one of the crew overboard.

Brig Trenton, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig W. N. Z., (of Lunneberg, N. C.,) Acker, Mayagues, P. R., 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Morr son & Phillips. Has had light south winds entire passage.

Brig Frances, Lewey, Galveston 29 ds., with cotton and hides and 1 passenger to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Wings of the Morning, (of Damariscotta, Me.,) McFarland, Caibarien, 12 days, with molasses to Burgess, Hurlbut & Livingston. Has been 4 days north of Hatteras and had light south winds and pleasant weather entire passage. Left in port, bark Alex. Nichols, loading for New-York; brig G. A. Coonan, (of St. John, N. B.,) do.

Schr. Mary A. Witham, Partridge, Bahia June 18, with Brazil wood, &c., to Witham & Ogilvie. Crossed the equator June 26, lon. 38, and from lat. 26 has had constant calms and heavy rain squalls, with rough sea; has been 11 ds. north of Cape Hatteras.

Schr. Julia D., (of Turk's Island,) Christopher, Puerto de Plata, St. Domingo, 19 ds., with fustic and lignumvitae to Eggers & Eeinlein. Has been 9 ds. north of Hatteras. Had light weather the entire passage.

Schr. Arlington, Tyler, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas. Had heavy rain and light S. winds the entire passage, and been 6 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Edie Waters, (of Eastport,) Folsom, Ponce, P. R., 16 ds., with sugar and molasses to Winchester & Leeds. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, and had light S. winds and large quantities of rain the entire passage.

Schr. Carrie M. Rich, (of Boston,) Amesberg, Savannah 15 days, with sugar, lumber to master; is bound to Saugerties.

Schr. Jas. Magee, Lynch, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Jas. Buchanan, Kelly, Elizabethport, for Derby.

Schr. Mad Anthony, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Haverstraw.

Schr. George H. Eneas, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Eleuthera 8 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.

Schr. Mary Mankin, Gifford, Malaga June 10, with fruit, &c., and 1 passenger to A. P. Francia. Passed Gibraltar June 12.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. F. Edwards, Paddock, Georgetown, S. C., with naval stores to Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Schr. Paragon, Wahab, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with shingles to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Wm. O. Irish, Rathbun, Jacksonville 6 ds., with lumber to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schr. Eliza J. Raynor, Hutchings, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Andrew Stewart, Gilbert, Albany, for Providence.

Schr. Gertrude, Brockway, Portland, Conn., for Newburg.

Schr. Florence J. Lockwood, (3-masted,) St. John, City Island.

Schr. Sam. Louis, Weaver, Poughkeepsie, for Wareham.

Schr. David A. Barry, Voorhees, Virginia.

Schr. Thos. W. Thorne, Rondout, for Clinton.

Schr. Florence, Peckham, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Old Zack, Lynch, Port Johnson, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Emma & Ellen, Brewer, Hartford, for Albany.

Schr. May Day, Adam, Norwalk.

Schr. Nile, Spear, Rockland.

Schr. Albert G. Lawson, Sackett, Greenwich.

Schr. Mary Means, Bionson, New-Haven.

Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Grainer, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Compromise, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Hero, Kelly, Salem.

Schr. Richmond, ——, Providence.

Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.

Schr. Ney, Chase, Providence.

Schr. Diligent, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

Schr. Eagle, Nickerson, New-Bedford.

WIND—At sunset, S. E., hazy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 28—Arr. steamer George Arpold, from Baltimore; barks Eldorado, from Ardrossan; Albert, from Liverpool; Undine, from Cienfuegos; Hyack, from Remedios; brigs Springbok, from Cienfuegos; Chilian, from Manzanilla; Scotland, from Baltimore; China, from Ponce; Delta, from Sagua.

CHARLESTON, July 28—Arr. steamship Charleston, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 28—Arr. sloop-of-war Dale, from a cruise; brig Sir Robert McClure, from Rio for orders.

Passed up for Baltimore—Brig Chattanooga, from Porto Rico; barks Mary Baker, from Rotterdam; Ranger, from Newport, Wales.

Passed out—Bark Lerene, for Pernambuco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 27—Sld. ship Cremorne, for New-York.

SAVANNAH, July 28—Arr. steamship America, from Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

The bark Balder, (Norw.,) Andreasen, from Bordeaux, which arrived yesterday, is consigned to J. & J. Tournade—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Wendt, (not as before reported,) reports had light winds and calms the entire passage.

HOLMES' HOLE, July 28.—There is a two-masted propeller on the eastern end of Hedge Fence. She is square-rigged on foremast.

Spoken, &c.

Gov. Langdon—ship, from Cardiff for Callao, May 28, lat. 29, lon. 42 12.

Jane H. Collins—wh. schr., of Provincetown, 8 months out, 185 bbls. whale and 50 bbls. sperm oil, July 24, lat. 36 38, lon. 92 27.

Oxport—schr., strg. S., July 24, lat. 38, lon. 71.

Prince Alfred—brig, of Halifax, N. S., bound for Barbados, July 9, lat. 29 49, lon. 58 38.

Tigress—Br. schr., hence for West Indies, July 23, lat. 34, lon. 64.

Texas—schr., for Pensacola, July 1, lat. 28 12, lon. 92 27.

Veno—Br. schr., bound to London, July 18, lat. 35, lon. 68 20.

Wm. Rathbone—bark, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool, July 17, lat. 42 30, lon. 58.

Foreign Ports.

At Bahia, June 18, bark Keystone, for Liverpool; brig Trial, Hopkins, waiting freight.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

GREENOCK, July 28.—The steamship Damascus, Capt. Trocks, of Allan's Line, which left Quebec July 16, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, July 28.—The steamship Bellona, from New-York July 11, arrived here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—The steamship Hansa, from New-York July 16, arrived here at 3:30 this morning, on the way to Bremen.

CORNELIUS & BAKER'S
GAS FIXTURES.
GEO. H. KITCHEN & CO., Sole Agents,
No. 591 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

GREAT BARGAINS ARE OFFERED daily in teas, coffees, mackerel, flour, sugars and all kinds of groceries, at the celebrated cheap cash stores of THOS. R. AGNEW, corner Greenwich and Murray streets, New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 455, July 28, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 455.
13, 34, 53, 69, 60, 3, 10, 63, 14, 75, 23, 54, 70.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 456, July 28, 1868.
Decided by the Missouri State Lottery, Class 456.
54, 3, 27, 66, 39, 58, 21, 48, 62, 11, 50, 29, 20.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 507, July 28, 1868.
57, 55, 59, 65, 44, 61, 30, 42, 54, 27, 20, 19, 33.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 508, July 28, 1868.
70, 14, 21, 77, 46, 47, 38, 75, 27, 22, 43, 60, 57.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION furnished in Royal Havana and all legalized lotteries. JACOB CLUTE, Banker and Broker, No. 200 Broadway and No. 159 Fulton-st.